

Social Security Bulletin

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Number 2

**Support From Absent Fathers in Aid to Dependent
Children**

**Voluntary Agency Expenditures For Health and Welfare
From Philanthropic Contributions, 1930-55**



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Social Security in Review

Budget Message

PRESIDENT Dwight Eisenhower sent his budget for the fiscal year 1958-59 to Congress on January 13, 1958. In the accompanying message, he pointed out that, "although Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance provides an increasing share of economic security for the aged, the dependent, and the disabled, the Federal Government's expenditures for public assistance continue to mount because of the successive amendments increasing the Federal matching share . . . In line with my belief that the states should have greater responsibility for programs of this nature, proposals will be sent to the Congress for modernizing the formulas for public assistance with a view to gradually reducing Federal participation in its financing. This legislation should be made effective starting in 1960 to assure that the States will have adequate opportunity to adjust their finances and their programs, thus preventing an adverse impact on needy recipients."

Legislation is needed, the President said, "to place on a sound basis the financing of Federal contributions to the railroad retirement account for time which railroad workers have spent in military service . . . The Federal Government has appropriated to this fund over \$300 million more than the probable actual cost of benefits which will ultimately be paid, based on credits for time spent in military service." At the same time the Government "has been incurring a liability to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for similar military service credits. In equity to all

concerned, I recommend that overpayments to the railroad retirement account be recovered and applied to meet general budget liabilities to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for military service benefits." The financing of the railroad retirement system, the President said, "is far from sound on an actuarial basis," and he repeated his earlier request that Congress increase the contribution rates sufficiently to "correct this inadequate long-term financing."

The rapid growth of Federal income-maintenance programs and the need for appraising them was pointed

out by the President. He referred to the studies that the Advisory Council on Social Security is now making of the problems of retirement and disability insurance financing. In addition, he stated that the "technical provisions of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance legislation should be simplified and the paperwork burden on employers should be lessened by enactment of consolidated annual wage reporting for both income tax and social security payroll tax purposes."

The budget provides for increased grants to the States for employment

	November 1957	October 1957	November 1956
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands)	11,026	10,924	9,035
Amount (in millions)	\$599	\$592	\$477
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)	\$64.48	\$64.41	\$63.09
Average old-age benefit awarded in month	\$69.60	\$69.00	\$55.51
Public assistance:			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance	2,492	2,496	2,512
Aid to dependent children (total)	2,457	2,433	2,239
Aid to the blind	108	108	107
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ..	289	287	268
General assistance (cases)	312	298	290
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance	\$60.46	\$60.65	\$57.77
Aid to dependent children (per family)	99.99	100.04	93.42
Aid to the blind	65.98	66.20	62.99
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ..	59.86	59.48	58.51
General assistance (per case)	57.21	57.59	54.58
Unemployment insurance:			
Initial claims (in thousands)	1,346	1,193	973
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands) ..	1,146	1,020	796
Benefits paid (in millions)	\$137	\$132	\$92
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$27.26

security purposes, and the President called attention to the recommendations previously submitted to Congress for legislation improving the coverage of unemployment insurance.

Details of the proposed social security budget will be carried in the March issue of the **BULLETIN**.

Program Operations

Monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program passed the 11-million mark in November. The first monthly benefit under the program was paid for January 1940. About 13½ years later, 5.5 million persons were receiving monthly benefits, and in the next 4½ years this number doubled. More than half the beneficiaries—6.1 million—were retired workers receiving old-age benefits. Almost 2.0 million were aged wives, dependent aged husbands, younger wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and young children of old-age beneficiaries. About 2.7 million were the survivors of deceased workers—1.6 million mother and child beneficiaries and 1.1 million aged widows and dependent aged widowers or parents. About 140,500 disabled workers aged 50-64 were receiving disability insurance benefits.

Monthly benefits being paid at the end of November totaled \$598.7 million, of which \$462.8 million went to retired workers and their families.

Survivor benefits amounted to \$125.7 million; \$56.6 million was paid to aged widows, widowers, and parents and \$69.1 million to widowed mothers and children. Benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64 totaled \$10.2 million.

The average old-age monthly benefit increased to \$64.48 in November. This average represented a rise of \$5.73 since September 1954, the first month for which the higher benefits provided by the 1954 amendments were payable. The amount of the average old-age benefit has gone up each month since then except for November and December 1956, when a large number of actuarially reduced benefits were awarded to retired women aged 62-64. The average monthly disability insurance benefit payable in November was \$72.47.

Monthly benefits were awarded to 183,000 persons in November, about 27,000 fewer than in October and less than half the number in November 1956, when monthly benefits were first awarded to women aged 62-64. Awards of lump-sum death payments totaled \$11.7 million. These lump-sum payments were based on the earnings records of 57,400 deceased workers; the average payment per worker was \$203.33, a new high.

• The number of persons receiving public assistance in November totaled 6.1 million—a net increase of 81,000

(1.3 percent) from the number aided in October. The change reflected primarily the increases of 23,100 in the program of aid to dependent children and 61,000 in general assistance—the two programs most sensitive to seasonal and economic influences. About 4 States of every 5 reported increases in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children, and about the same proportion were estimated to have had increases in their general assistance caseloads.

The downward movement in the number of aged persons receiving old-age assistance was resumed during the month, following a slight rise in October. Nationally, the caseload dropped 4,300, with four-fifths of the States reporting fewer aged recipients in November than in October. In aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as usual, most of the States reported relatively small increases; nationally, the total rose 1,500. The number of recipients of aid to the blind in the country as a whole increased by fewer than 100.

November increases in assistance expenditures for aid to dependent children and general assistance paralleled the rises in caseloads for these programs. Total payments increased by \$521,000 for aid to dependent children and \$693,000 for general assistance. There was also an increase in total payments (\$200,000) for the

(Continued on page 18)

	November 1957	October 1957	November 1956	Calendar year 1956	1955
Civilian labor force, ^{1 2} total (in thousands)	68,061	68,513	67,732	67,530	65,847
Employed	64,873	66,005	65,268	64,979	63,193
Unemployed	3,188	2,508	2,463	2,551	2,654
Personal income ^{1 3} (billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates),					
total	\$345.4	\$345.9	\$334.9	\$326.9	\$305.9
Wage and salary disbursements	239.2	240.1	233.1	227.2	210.3
Proprietors' income	40.4	40.5	40.2	39.6	39.2
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income	42.1	42.1	40.8	39.8	37.3
Social insurance and related payments	17.4	16.9	13.9	13.5	12.4
Public assistance	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5
Other	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	6.8	6.8	5.9	5.7	5.2
Consumer price index, ^{1 4} all items	121.6	121.1	117.8	116.2	114.5
Food	116.0	116.4	112.9	111.7	110.9
Medical care	140.3	139.7	134.5	132.6	128.0

¹ Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

² Bureau of the Census. Beginning with the 1957 data, two relatively small groups of persons formerly classified as employed ("with a job but not at work") are assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. The change in definitions lowers the employment estimates by about 200,000-300,000 a

month for recent years and raises the unemployment estimates by almost the same amount.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1956*, page 11, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Support From Absent Fathers in Aid to Dependent Children

by SAUL KAPLAN*

The need for public assistance among children whose fathers are dead has been materially reduced in recent years by old-age and survivors insurance. No comparable resource is available for children whose parents are divorced, separated, or unmarried and who, as a result, now make up the majority of those receiving aid to dependent children. Because of the widespread interest in the problem, a study of the support contributed by absent fathers in such broken families receiving assistance was conducted in the summer of 1955 by the Bureau of Public Assistance, with the cooperation of State and local public assistance agencies. The report is summarized in the following pages.

UNDER the Social Security Act, payments made in the program of aid to dependent children may be granted in behalf of "a needy child under the age of eighteen, who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, and who is living" with a specified relative.

Growth in Number of Absent-Father Families

In recent years the father's continuous absence has become the major reason that children are deprived of parental support and so are in need of aid to dependent children. In the summer of 1955, 323,600 families (including 836,200 children) received aid to dependent children because of the father's estrangement; they represented 53.2 percent of all the families (50.3 percent of all children) receiving aid. In earlier years such families represented a smaller proportion of the caseload—35.8 percent in 1942 and 45.5 percent in 1948.

Two factors brought about the growth in the relative importance of the father's estrangement as a reason for receiving aid to dependent chil-

dren. One is the expansion of old-age and survivors insurance as a means of meeting the needs of orphaned children, with the result that relatively fewer children need aid to dependent children because of the father's death. The other is the growth in the absolute number of assistance families with an estranged father; from 1948 to 1955 the number rose 50 percent in the continental United States.

In most (57.3 percent) of the cases receiving aid because of estrangement, the father's marriage to the mother was broken by divorce, separation, or desertion; in the remaining cases the father was never married to the mother. The growth of the latter group is especially striking. From 1948 to 1955 the number of unwed mothers receiving aid in behalf of their children rose 91 percent (based on data for the same 50 States in both 1948 and 1955); in 1955 they represented 22.7 percent of all families receiving aid, compared with 14.8 percent in 1948.

Aid to dependent children helps the victims of social disorganization represented by these figures, but it is no more responsible for the growth of the social ills it treats than doctors are responsible for the growth of the physical ills that they treat. Without the program, children who are the innocent victims of parental discord would often face destitution. Many would be forced to leave school at an early age and thus be poorly prepared to face their adult respon-

sibilities. Their childhood would be spent on the edge of starvation—hardly a fitting preparation for their future responsibilities as parents and citizens. Aid to dependent children at least mitigates the worst economic effects of marital estrangement by providing a minimum of economic security for the families whose needs cannot be met by a mother's earnings or a father's contributions. The broad aim of the program is to participate with other forces in the community in helping children to develop into stable, mature, and responsible adults. Few programs for the expenditure of public funds serve a more useful social purpose than does aid to dependent children.

To serve this purpose costs money, and it is estimated that in 1955 more than \$350 million was spent from public funds to assist needy children whose fathers were estranged. This cost would be considerably higher were it not that public assistance workers

—often are successful in bringing about a reconciliation between an estranged father and mother when the reconciliation is in the family's best interests

—work with fathers to obtain an agreement that they will support their families and cooperate with courts and law-enforcement officials in obtaining support orders

—cooperate with the mother and law-enforcement officials in efforts to locate estranged fathers whose whereabouts is unknown.

Congress expressed its interest in the problem of the absent father by amending the Social Security Act, effective July 1, 1952, to require that public assistance agencies notify appropriate law-enforcement officials when children who have been deserted or abandoned by a parent receive aid to dependent children. It was thought that the law-enforcement officials could use these notices

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to identify situations in which prosecution under a State law concerning desertion and abandonment might be warranted. It was also hoped that both public assistance agencies and law-enforcement officials might increase their efforts to obtain greater support from absent fathers.

In the summer of 1955—3 years after the effective date of this amendment—the Bureau of Public Assistance, with the cooperation of the State assistance agencies, conducted a study of support from absent fathers of children receiving aid to dependent children. The basic purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which absent fathers contribute to the assistance families, the extent to which contributions are related to legal or other efforts to obtain support, and the extent to which noncontributing fathers are individuals from whom it is reasonable to expect additional contributions if additional effort were put forth in trying to obtain them.

Interpretation of Increase

The increase in the number of absent-father families receiving aid to dependent children reflects primarily the growth in the number of broken families in the population. (For the purposes of this article, broken families are defined as those with one or more children under age 18 whose parents are divorced or separated or whose father has deserted them or is not married to the mother.) To a lesser extent, the growth in the number of broken families receiving aid to dependent children reflects some increase in the proportion of all broken families in the general population receiving public assistance.

The best evidences of the growth in the number of broken families in the population are found in statistics on divorce and on illegitimate births.

Divorce rates.—With few exceptions the number of divorces increased each year from 1900 to 1946. In that year, 610,000 divorces were granted—a rate of 17.8 divorces for every 1,000 married women. Since the 1946 peak, caused by the dissolution of many wartime marriages, the number of divorces has declined, but the 379,000 divorces granted in 1954 still represented a divorce rate

(9.5 per 1,000 married women) greater than that in any year before 1942. Moreover, a decline in the total number of divorces does not necessarily mean a decline in the number of divorces involving children. For example, it is estimated, on the basis of data reported by 22 States, that more divorces affecting children were granted in 1954 (181,000) than in 1952 (175,000), even though fewer divorces were granted in 1954 (379,000) than in 1952 (392,000).

The general rise in the number of divorces granted has resulted in a tremendous increase in the number of women in divorced status despite the fact that many divorced women remarry. In 1950 there were 1,373,000 divorced women, or 2.4 percent of all women aged 14 and over. From 1890 to 1950 the relative increase in the number of divorced women was ten times the increase for all women aged 14 and over.

Rates for illegitimate births.—The number of children born out of wedlock doubled between 1938 and 1954, going from 87,900 to 176,600. Illegitimate births represented a much higher rate per 1,000 unmarried females aged 15–44 in 1954 than in 1938 (18.3 per 1,000 in 1954 and 7.0 per 1,000 in 1938).

Illegitimate births in 1954 also represented a higher ratio to all live births (44 per 1,000) than in earlier years. The relative increase in non-white illegitimate births from 1938 to 1954 (143 percent) was much greater than in white illegitimate births (52 percent).

The greater relative growth in non-white illegitimate births has an important bearing on the program of aid to dependent children because the probability of being adopted is much less for nonwhite children born out of wedlock than for white children. It is roughly estimated that about 70 percent of the white children born out of wedlock are adopted but fewer than 5 percent of the nonwhite children; relatively few adopted children, of course, are likely to need aid to dependent children.

Low income of broken families.—Since most broken families have low incomes, any increase in their number is bound to produce an increase in the number of families needing aid to dependent children. The me-

dian income of all families with a female head (including families headed by widows) was only \$2,294 in 1954, and 45 percent of such families had an income of less than \$2,000. The income of families headed by divorced, separated, and unmarried women was even lower; it is likely that more than half of such broken families have less than \$2,000 a year to live on. Moreover, the income position of the families with a female head showed no improvement from 1948 to 1954 after adjustment for price increases, although the income of families with a male head improved substantially. In 1948, on the average, the income of families with a female head was 37 percent smaller than the income of families with a male head, but by 1954 it was 47 percent smaller.

One reason that broken families have low incomes is that many, if not most, of such families cannot look to the absent father for sufficient regular support. In addition many mothers are unable to fill the income gap created by the loss of the father's support.

Many families broken by divorce (and relatively more of those broken by other types of estrangement) have little prospect of obtaining sufficient support from absent fathers.

—Many divorced fathers remarry and their new family obligations reduce their ability to support their first family. From January 1950 to April 1953 the number of divorced men remarrying was almost half the number obtaining divorces, and more than half the remarriages occurred less than 3 years after the divorce.

—Absent fathers often completely sever their relations with the family and leave no trace of their whereabouts.

—The income of other absent fathers is often too low to enable them to support themselves in a separate establishment and at the same time support their children. The income of divorced men in 1950 was about a fourth smaller than the income of married men living with their wives, and the income of separated men was even lower. In 1949 more than half of all divorced men had an income of less than \$2,000.

With little or no support from the fathers of their children, necessity—

not choice—forces many mothers of broken families into the labor market. In 1955 more than half (52.9 percent) of widowed, divorced, and separated mothers but fewer than a fourth (24.0 percent) of other mothers were in the labor force. Working mothers in broken families usually earn fairly little because of low wage rates, part-time employment, or a combination of these factors. Almost a fourth of all female family heads had no personal income in 1954, and the other three-fourths received a median income (\$1,489) that was almost 60 percent smaller than the income of male family heads. In 1949 fully 87.5 percent of all separated women and 70.0 percent of all divorced women received a personal income of less than \$2,000 (based on data for women under age 55 in situations where the presence of children was fairly likely).

Recipient rate of broken families.—In the summer of 1955 about one-fifth of the families headed by divorced, separated, or unmarried mothers received aid to dependent children. Mothers in broken families receive public assistance somewhat more frequently than widows or aged individuals. All three groups have low average incomes, but—unlike the widows and the aged—the mothers in these broken families are ineligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

From 1948 to 1955 the recipient rate of broken families rose somewhat. The increase accounted, however, for only one-fourth to one-third of the 50-percent increase in the number of absent-father families receiving aid; between two-thirds and three-fourths of this increase was caused by the rise in the number of broken families in the population. During this period also the number of unwed mothers and their children receiving aid to dependent children increased relatively more than the number of illegitimate births.

Although the rise in the recipient rate of broken families results partly from the failure of their income to rise in line with the income of other groups, it also results from the fact that, when needed improvements in assistance standards are made, some families with marginal income become newly eligible for assistance.

An additional factor, relevant to the growth in the proportion of illegitimate children receiving aid to dependent children, is the large increase in the number of nonwhite illegitimate children, who typically stay with their mothers or other relatives and are seldom adopted.

Large families are especially likely to need assistance when the father is estranged. The recipient rate of separated and divorced mothers with four or more children is almost five times the rate for mothers with only one child. In the assistance families broken by divorce, separation, or desertion the average number of children in a family was 2.9, compared with only 2.1 for all such family groups in the population in 1955. Only 21.9 percent of the family groups receiving aid to dependent children, but 42.2 percent of all families of separated and divorced mothers, had one child. Fully 30.0 percent of the assistance families had four or more children, but only 12.5 percent of all families of separated and divorced mothers were this large.

The principal source of support for the 80 percent of the broken families not receiving assistance cannot be reliably estimated. A reasonable guess might be that 30 percent of all broken families depend mainly on contributions from absent fathers and that about 50 percent derive their principal support from the mother's earnings. Income from either source may often be irregular, with the result that the proportion of broken families that receive assistance at some time or other during the period beginning with the father's estrangement and ending when the youngest child in the family attains age 18 is undoubtedly far greater than 20 percent.

Fathers Currently or Previously Married to Mothers

Of the 323,600 absent-father families receiving aid to dependent children in the summer of 1955 in the country as a whole, 185,500 (including 527,400 children) consisted of families in which the absent father was currently or previously married to the mother. In the study, schedule A was used to record the data on these cases, and for brevity they are referred to here as *A* cases. Sum-

mary data are presented in this article for 162,400 of the *A* cases in 51 States.¹

Frequency of Contributions

More than one-sixth (18.3 percent) of the *A* families received contributions from the absent fathers. In 81.1 percent of the cases no contribution was made, and in a few cases (0.6 percent) the father's contribution status was unknown.

The probability that a family will receive a contribution from an absent father is most closely associated with three interrelated factors—the existence of a support order or agreement, the type of estrangement, and the father's whereabouts. Without a support order or agreement, there is almost no chance of obtaining support from an absent father. With a support order or agreement, there is a fair probability of receiving some contribution. The frequency of support orders or agreements is, in turn, related to the type of estrangement; support is ordered or agreed to much more often in cases of divorce or separation than in cases of desertion. The type of estrangement, in turn, is associated with the factor of the father's whereabouts. The location of the deserting father is unknown much more often than that of the divorced or separated father, and fathers whose address is unknown rarely contribute to the support of their families.

Support order or agreement.—In almost three-fifths of the *A* cases no support order or agreement was in effect at the time of the study, and in the rest (42.4 percent) support was ordered or agreed to. Support orders outnumbered support agreements 5 to 1.

Only 1.0 percent of the families in which the father was not subject to a support order or agreement received contributions from him, compared with 41.8 percent of the families

¹ Nevada did not participate in the study because it did not inaugurate its program of aid to dependent children until July 1955. California data for *A* and *B* cases are not included because its study was conducted in 1954 with schedules similar to but not identical with the schedules used by the rest of the States in 1955. Some of the items that were incorporated in the final study schedules were not included in the schedules used by California.

where support was ordered or agreed to.

Fathers subject to court orders for support contributed less often than those who had agreed by one means or another to provide support. Contributions were made by only 37.6 percent of the fathers subject to court orders but by 64.8 percent of the fathers subject to agreements. Moreover, the more informal the nature of the agreement, the greater is the frequency of contributions. In the most informal type of arrangement, where the father and the mother between them arrived at an agreed-upon amount, more than three-fourths of the fathers contributed. The following tabulation shows the proportion of the fathers subject to each type of order or agreement who contributed to the assistance family during the study month.

Type of support order or agreement	Percent making contributions
Court order	37.6
Agreement, total	64.8
After negotiation with father by law-enforcement officials	54.2
After negotiation with father by agency	67.6
By other means	75.7

In general, the data on the frequency of contributions, when related to the type of support order or agreement, support the proposition that wherever feasible it is better to obtain support agreements than to go to court to compel an absent father to provide support. Court proceedings may sometimes engender greater hostility between the parents of the children and impair any prospects that might have existed for a family reconciliation; in addition, court costs must be paid. In many cases, however, there is no choice as to whether an order or an agreement shall be obtained; a court order is already in effect when the family applies for assistance. In other cases, such as those in which a father has repeatedly violated a support agreement, a court order may be the only available method for trying to obtain support. It may help, at least for a time, to increase support. The frequency of support is probably greater in the cases with court orders than it would be in the same cases if there were no court order. As the data indicate, however, chances are

only about 3 to 5 that a father under court order will in fact contribute to the family.

The study did not provide information on how often there was a realistic choice to be made between seeking support through an agreement or an order. It is known that the fathers with support agreements are a relatively small, select group, constituting less than one-sixth (15.6 percent) of all cases with support orders or agreements. The fathers with support agreements probably represent primarily cases in which the prospects for support without the formality of judicial proceedings appear favorable. If support is actually received following the conclusion of a support agreement, further steps are not taken; and, if support is not received, an attempt may later be made to obtain a support order.

Among cases where support has been ordered or agreed to, the frequency of contributions shows considerable variation, which is related to the amount and duration of the order or agreement and the father's location in relation to the court issuing a support order. The probability of receiving contributions is greatest when the order is for a modest amount and has recently been issued and when the father is located within the court's jurisdiction.

—The frequency of contributions declined from 49.9 percent when the amount of support order or agreement was less than \$25 to 35.8 percent when the amount was \$100 or more.

—Of the fathers subject to a court order or agreement that was less than 6 months old, 64.0 percent contributed to the family in the study month, compared with only 31.7 percent of the fathers who were subject to an order or agreement that had been in effect for 3 years or more.

—More than three-fifths (61.2 percent) of the fathers who were located within the jurisdiction of the court issuing a support order contributed to the family, compared with 43.2 percent of the fathers who were not located within the court's jurisdiction; for the fathers whose whereabouts in relation to the court was unknown, the contribution rate was negligible (3.6 percent).

Type of estrangement.—More than

half (53.0 percent) of the absent fathers were divorced or separated from the mother. These fathers were subject to support orders or agreements and contributed to the families receiving aid to dependent children far more often than the fathers who had deserted. Divorce or separation is, of course, inherently a more responsible method of breaking family ties than desertion. When a court grants a decree providing for divorce or separation, it often simultaneously orders support in a stipulated amount or consents to a support agreement worked out between the husband and wife or their legal representatives. In addition, the whereabouts of most of the divorced or separated fathers is known to the public assistance agency. When a father deserts his family, however, he may often do so expressly to avoid his obligation to support his family. The cases in which the father had deserted his family but was nevertheless subject to a support order or agreement may represent primarily cases in which the father had first tried to conceal his whereabouts but was later found and became subject to a support order or agreement. The location of most of the deserting fathers was unknown.

Of the divorced and separated fathers, 58.0 percent lived in the same county or State as the assistance family or in some other place known to the agency, 59.2 percent were subject to a support order or agreement, and 26.6 percent contributed to the family in the study month. Of the deserting fathers, only 30.1 percent lived in a place known to the public assistance agency, 24.3 percent were subject to a support order or agreement, and only 9.5 percent contributed to the family.

Current whereabouts of absent father.—The most important fact militating against prospects for support from absent fathers is that the whereabouts of so many of them is unknown. The whereabouts of more than half (54.5 percent) was unknown at the time of the study. More than a fifth (22.7 percent) lived in the same county as the family, and the others were known to be living elsewhere.

As might be expected, the fre-

quency of contributions is greatest when the father lives near the family and decreases as the father's distance from the family increases. The probability of receiving contributions goes down almost to zero when the father's whereabouts is unknown. The nature of this relationship is brought out in the following tabulation.

Father's location in relation to family	Percent contributing
In same county	45.4
In same State but not same county	35.3
In other State	29.0
Unknown	1.4

Other factors.—Almost three-fifths (59.1 percent) of the absent fathers were white, and they contributed to their families at a significantly greater rate (21.3 percent) than the nonwhite fathers (14.0 percent). This difference is basically due to differences between the two races in the type of estrangement and the frequency of support orders or agreements. A white father is more likely to contribute than a nonwhite father because he is more likely to be divorced or separated, to have a support order or agreement, and to have his whereabouts known. The nonwhite fathers with support orders or agreements contribute about as frequently as the white fathers with support orders or agreements, but relatively fewer nonwhite fathers (33.2 percent) than white fathers (48.7 percent) have support orders or agreements. Similarly, it may be inferred that within each type of estrangement there is no essential difference between the white and the nonwhite contribution rates; the observed difference is related almost entirely to the fact that a much larger proportion of the white fathers (65.7 percent) than of the nonwhite fathers (34.7 percent) were divorced or separated and a smaller proportion had deserted their families.

There is an inverse correlation between the duration of the father's absence from the family receiving aid to dependent children and the contribution rate. Almost half the fathers (47.5 percent) were absent 5 years or more, and they contributed less frequently (16.5 percent) than the fathers who were absent for a shorter time (20.1 percent). The small proportion (7.8 percent) of the

fathers who were absent less than a year had the highest contribution rate (23.5 percent).

The probability of receiving contributions is also undoubtedly affected by the answers to these questions: What is the father's income? How many children, if any, does he have outside the assistance family? If the father is divorced from the mother, has he remarried?

Unfortunately, "unknown" was given as the answer to each of these questions in a substantial proportion of the cases studied. Definite information on income was not reported in three-fourths of the cases. The frequency of "unknown" as an answer to these questions is, of course, related in part to the fact that the whereabouts of so many of the fathers was not known. Among those for whom definite answers were obtained, the fathers with relatively high incomes, those with no children outside the assistance family, and those who were not remarried contributed more frequently than other fathers.

State variations.—Not all States studied a large enough sample of absent-father cases to prepare detailed tables. Among the 29 States that prepared such tables, the proportion of cases receiving a contribution from the absent father varied widely, 0.7 percent to 37.1 percent, with a median of 20.7 percent. This variation is closely related to State variations in three basic factors—existence of a support order or agreement, the father's whereabouts, and the type of estrangement. In a comparison of any two States the probability is (1) excellent—about 7 to 1—that the State having the higher proportion of cases with a support order or agreement will also have a higher proportion of cases receiving contributions from absent fathers; (2) good—3 to 1—that the State with the higher proportion of cases with father's whereabouts known will have the higher percentage of cases receiving contributions; and (3) fair—about 2 to 1—that the State with the lower proportion of cases with the father deserting (and consequently the higher proportion of fathers who are divorced or separated) will have a higher percentage of cases receiving contributions.

Value of Contributions

Among the families receiving contributions from absent fathers, the distribution by contribution amount in the study month is shown below.

Amount of contribution	Percentage distribution
Total	100.0
Less than \$25	18.5
25-49	31.6
50-74	25.3
75-99	13.4
100 or more	11.3

Half the families with contributions received less than \$50, and half received this amount or more. The average contribution was \$55.09 per family receiving contributions and \$17.39 per child in these families. It is estimated that, on an annual basis, aggregate contributions amounted to about \$20 million in 51 States in 1955.

The saving in assistance expenditures resulting from a contribution is often less than the amount contributed. This situation occurs because, in many States, assistance payments cannot go beyond specified maximum amounts, and a contribution may be used in whole or in part to meet family needs that cannot be met within the maximum payment. For 13.5 percent of the cases where a contribution was made and counted in the family's assistance plan, the contribution did not affect the payment; and in an unknown number of additional cases the assistance payment was reduced by less than the full amount of the contribution. (A few States often followed the practice of not counting a father's contribution in the family's assistance plan. Instead, the contribution was received by the agency and used as a refund for assistance previously granted to the family, thus reducing the net assistance expenditure.)

Despite the limiting effect of maximums on assistance payments, every State reported a significant difference between the average assistance expenditure for children in families not receiving contributions and the average expenditure for children in families that did receive contributions. In the 27 States for which data on this point were available, the savings in assistance expenditures resulting from absent fathers' contributions are estimated to amount to

\$7.3 million in 1955, compared with contributions amounting to \$13.2 million. For all States, of course, the estimated savings would be considerably higher, but there is no reliable basis on which an estimate for the other States can be prepared.

In cases with contributions the value of the contributions was equal to 59.9 percent of the assistance payments made to such cases.

In the aggregate, 32.5 percent of the amount of support ordered by courts or agreed to after negotiation with the father by law-enforcement officials was paid in the study month. More than two-thirds (67.5 percent) of the amount of support agreed to after negotiation with the father by the agency or by other means was also paid in the study month.

The full amount specified in the support order or agreement was paid in 30.4 percent of the cases. Less was paid in the other cases (in 56.9 percent, no support was paid).

Characteristics of Fathers

One of the purposes of the study was to determine how many non-contributing fathers are individuals from whom it is reasonable to expect additional contributions if further effort were put forth to obtain them.

A direct answer to this question is provided in terms of agency judgments on the extent to which non-contributing fathers whose whereabouts is known are considered able to contribute. The study gave the following information on all noncontributing fathers:

—For 66.0 percent the whereabouts was unknown.

—For 2.2 percent the whereabouts was known at the time of the study, and they had made some contribution in the 6 months ending with the study month, though not in the study month itself.

—For 31.9 percent the whereabouts was known at the time of the study, but they had made no contribution at any time in the 6 months ending with the study month.

Concerning this third group of non-contributing fathers, the agencies reported as follows:

—18.0 percent (or only 5.7 percent of all noncontributing fathers) were

considered able to support the family.

—22.9 percent might or might not be able to contribute; the agency had reached no decision.

—59.0 percent were considered unable to support, and in more than 7 out of 10 of these cases the stated reason for the agency's judgment was that the father was unemployed, ill or disabled, or employed but with insufficient earnings.

The most hopeful outlook for future support presumably was found in those cases (5.7 percent of all noncontributing fathers) where the father's address was known and he was considered able to contribute. Even if all of them had contributed, the frequency of contributions for A cases would have gone up only from 18.3 percent to 23.0 percent. Though this would be a worthwhile gain, it would still leave more than three-fourths of the absent fathers not contributing to their families.

Additional light on the prospects for support from noncontributing fathers is provided when the characteristics of the noncontributing fathers and of the contributing fathers are compared.

—The contributing fathers were far more frequently divorced or separated (76.8 percent) than the non-contributing fathers (47.4 percent), and they had far less frequently (22.0 percent) deserted their families than the noncontributing fathers (47.1 percent).

—The fathers who contributed lived much more often in the same county as the family (56.3 percent) than did the noncontributing fathers (15.0 percent). Only 4.3 percent of the contributing fathers had unknown whereabouts, compared with 66.0 percent of the noncontributing fathers.

—Practically all (96.6 percent) of the contributing fathers but only 29.8 percent of the noncontributing fathers were subject to a support order or agreement.

—Of the contributing fathers subject to a support order or agreement negotiated with law-enforcement officials, 83.0 percent were located within the jurisdiction of the responsible court or law-enforcement officials. Of the corresponding group of noncontributing fathers, only a third were thus situated.

It is impossible to estimate how

many additional absent fathers might contribute if additional effort were put forth in trying to obtain support. No doubt additional effort with some is likely to be fruitful, but these fathers probably constitute a small minority of the total number. In most instances the prospects do not appear hopeful.

The typical noncontributing father is likely to be a man who left his family without entering into any agreement to support them. He has been gone a fairly long time. If his whereabouts is known, he is probably unable to provide support because of illness, unemployment, or low income. If his whereabouts is unknown, which is more often the case, he may never be located despite intensive efforts. If he is located, he will probably be brought before a court and ordered to support his family. He may comply with the order for a while, but the burden of compliance becomes irksome and before long he leaves the jurisdiction of the court for parts unknown.

Before noncontributing fathers can be expected to provide support for their families they must be found, they must have sufficient income, and they must have the necessary motivation. Finding them is not easy, even with skillful and persistent effort, but the problem of trying to obtain regular support from them begins only after they are found. This endeavor is complicated by various personal and environmental factors, including the degree of the father's motivation to contribute, his economic capacity, his feelings about himself, his relationship with his family, and the attitude of his family and the community towards him. The challenge confronting both public assistance agencies and law-enforcement officials is how to help a father cope successfully with these factors so that he will assume responsibility for the support of his family to the degree that his economic resources permit.

Unknown Whereabouts

The possibility of receiving support from an absent father whose whereabouts is unknown is practically nonexistent. Since the location of more than half the absent fathers studied was unknown, several questions were

asked on the efforts made to locate missing fathers—how frequently were such efforts made, who made them, what sources were used, and to what extent available means for trying to locate them had been exhausted.

In about 4 out of 5 missing-father cases some effort had been made to establish the father's whereabouts either by law-enforcement officials, by the public assistance agency, or by both. Cases where the most recent agency effort to locate a missing father occurred within the past 12 months outnumbered other cases by more than 2 to 1.

When the public assistance agency tried to locate a missing father, either directly or by helping the mother explore possible sources of information, the most frequent sources contacted were the father's relatives (46.0 percent), the father's employers (29.8 percent), and government records (25.1 percent). Since in many cases more than one source was contacted, the preceding percentages, as well as the percentages for other types of sources contacted (social agencies, for example), are not mutually exclusive.

In more than a third of the missing-father cases (35.2 percent), additional efforts to locate the father were presumably being planned; these were the cases in which the agency had decided that available means for trying to locate the missing father had not been exhausted. In the other cases, either it was decided that available means for trying to locate the father had been exhausted (46.1 percent) or no decision had been made (18.6 percent).

The efficacy of efforts to locate missing fathers is indicated by the data showing how the father had been located in the 12.7 percent of the total cases where his whereabouts, though currently known to the agency, had not usually been known in the past. In 69.0 percent of these cases the father's location had become known through the efforts of the public assistance agency, law-enforcement officials, or both.

Public assistance agencies, as well as law-enforcement officials, have clearly recognized the seriousness of the problem of the missing fathers and in most instances have used all available resources to determine their

whereabouts. The fact that no effort was made to locate the father in about a fifth of the missing-father cases should not lead to the inference that there was no concern about trying to determine the father's whereabouts. In many of these cases there may have been no clue to the father's possible whereabouts.

Fathers Never Married to Mothers

Families in which the absent father was never married to the mother of the children receiving aid to dependent children numbered 138,100, and there were 308,800 children in these families. Schedule B was used to record the information on these cases, which are referred to here as *B* cases. Summary data are presented below for 125,220 of these cases in 51 States.²

Frequency of Contributions

About one-tenth (10.2 percent) of the *B* families received contributions from the absent father. In the other cases, no contribution was made (89.2 percent) or the contribution status of the absent father was unknown (0.6 percent).

Three interrelated factors—the existence of a support order or agreement, the status of the case with respect to establishment of the children's paternity, and the father's whereabouts—affect the probability that a *B* family will receive a contribution from the absent father. Without a support order or agreement, there is almost no chance of obtaining support from an absent father. When the father is not married to the mother, it is practically impossible to obtain a support order or agreement unless paternity is determined. If the father's whereabouts is unknown, efforts to establish paternity or to obtain a support order or agreement are futile, and if his address becomes unknown after a support order or agreement has been obtained, it is impossible to enforce the terms of the order or agreement.

Support order or agreement.—In almost five-sixths (82.4 percent) of the *B* cases no support order or agreement was in effect at the time of

the study, and in the other cases support had been ordered or agreed to. More than three-fifths (61.1 percent) of the cases where paternity was established by judicial determination or by formal acknowledgment had a support order or agreement in effect, compared with fewer than a fourth (23.9 percent) where paternity was admitted through informal acknowledgment and almost none (0.8 percent) where paternity was alleged but not admitted.

Only 0.6 percent of the families in which the father was not subject to a support order or agreement received contributions, compared with 55.0 percent of the cases where support had been ordered or agreed to.

Fathers subject to court orders for support contributed less frequently than those who had agreed, by one means or another, to provide support. Only 47.1 percent of the fathers subject to court orders but 66.2 percent of the fathers subject to agreements contributed. As in the *A* cases, the more informal the nature of the support agreement, the greater is the frequency of contributions. In the most informal type of agreement, where the father and mother independently agreed on the amount of support, more than three-fourths of the fathers contributed. The following tabulation shows the proportion of fathers subject to each type of order or agreement who contributed to the assistance family during the study month.

Type of support order or agreement	Percent making contributions
Court order	47.1
Agreement, total	66.2
After negotiation with father by law-enforcement officials	56.1
After negotiation with father by agency	64.3
By other means	77.9

As in the *A* cases, there is a relation between frequency of contributions and the amount of an order or agreement for support, its duration, and the location of the father in relation to the court responsible for making a support order.

—The frequency of contributions declined from 70.3 percent when the order or agreement was less than 6 months old to 38.3 percent when the order or agreement had been made

² Data exclude California and Nevada; see footnote 1.

3 years or more before the time of the study.

—The contribution rate declined from 56.2 percent when the amount of order or agreement was less than \$25 to 43.5 percent when the amount was \$75 or more.

—More than two-thirds (68.2 percent) of the fathers who were located within the jurisdiction of the court issuing the support order contributed to the family, compared with 52.0 percent for fathers who were not located in the court's jurisdiction; for the fathers whose whereabouts in relation to the court was unknown, the contribution rate dropped sharply, to only 5.6 percent.

Establishment of paternity.—In two-fifths of the *B* cases, paternity was established either by judicial determination (9.1 percent), by formal acknowledgment (11.2 percent), or by the father's admission through informal acknowledgment or by other means (20.2 percent). In the remaining three-fifths of the cases, paternity was alleged but not admitted (47.4 percent) or the identity of the father was not alleged (12.1 percent).

The greater the formality by which paternity is established, the greater is the probability that contributions will be received. When paternity is not established, almost no contributions are received.

—42.5 percent contributed when paternity was established by judicial determination.

—23.5 percent contributed when paternity was established by formal acknowledgment.

—16.6 percent contributed when paternity was admitted through informal acknowledgment or by other means.

—0.7 percent contributed when paternity was alleged but not admitted, and 0.1 percent when the identity of the father was not alleged.

Father's whereabouts.—More than a fourth (26.0 percent) of the fathers lived in the same county as the family receiving aid to dependent children, and, as expected, they had the highest contribution rate (32.4 percent). The whereabouts of more than three-fifths (61.2 percent) of the fathers was unknown to the agency, and almost none of them (0.5 percent) contributed. Of the 12.7 per-

cent who did not live in the same county as the family, 11.4 percent contributed.

Race.—Almost two-thirds of the mothers of the *B* families were nonwhite (65.2 percent of all cases reported and 66.2 percent of the cases where the race of the mother was reported). Although the nonwhite proportion is high, it is actually smaller than might be expected from population data on the racial distribution of all illegitimate births and of adoptions. It is estimated that, if the illegitimate children receiving aid to dependent children had the same racial distribution as all illegitimate children who are *not adopted*, about 84 percent would be nonwhite.

The families with nonwhite unmarried mothers received contributions at a somewhat greater rate (10.9 percent) than the families with white mothers (9.2 percent). This difference is related to the fact that support orders or agreements were more often in effect in the nonwhite cases (19.3 percent) than in the white cases (14.9 percent). Relatively more of the nonwhite cases (79.1 percent) than of the white cases (55.9 percent) lived in urban areas, and the frequency of support orders or agreements was much greater generally in urban cases (21.4 percent) than among rural cases (8.4 percent).

Other factors.—The number of cases with "unknown" recorded as the answer to questions on income of the father, his current marital status, and the number of children, if any, that he had outside the assistance family was so great that reliable conclusions on the relation between these factors and the frequency of contributions cannot be drawn. For the limited number of cases where information on these items was recorded, the contribution rate was higher for the fathers with a fairly high income, those who were not currently married, and those who had no children outside the assistance family than it was for other fathers.

State variations.—Among the 23 States that prepared detailed tables on the *B* cases, the proportion of cases receiving contributions varied widely—going from less than 1 percent in three States to 30.6 percent in another State; the median was 8.4 percent. This variation is closely

related to State variations in three basic factors—existence of a support order or agreement, establishment of paternity, and the father's whereabouts. When any two States are compared, the probability is (1) excellent—10 to 1—that the State having the higher proportion of cases with a support order or agreement will also have the higher proportion receiving contributions from absent fathers; (2) very good—4 to 1—that the State with the higher proportion of cases with the father's paternity determined will have the higher proportion receiving contributions; and (3) very good—4 to 1—that the State with the lower proportion of cases with the father's whereabouts unknown (and consequently a higher proportion of fathers whose whereabouts is known) will have a higher percentage receiving contributions.

Value of Contributions

The following tabulation shows the percentage distribution of the *B* families receiving contributions from absent fathers (10.2 percent of all *B* families) by amount of contribution during the study month.

Amount of contribution	Percentage distribution of cases
Total	100.0
Less than \$25	38.5
25-49	48.2
50-74	9.9
75-99	1.3
100 or more	2.2

Half the families with contributions received less than \$31.00 a month and half received \$31.00 or more. The average contribution was \$30.11 per family receiving contributions and \$10.38 per child in these families. It is estimated that, on an annual basis, aggregate contributions amounted to about \$4.6 million in 51 States in 1955.

In the 19 States reporting data on this point, the savings in assistance expenditures resulting from the absent fathers' contributions amounted to \$1.9 million in 1955, and their contributions amounted to \$2.3 million. For all States the estimated savings would, of course, be considerably higher, but there is no reliable basis upon which an estimate for the other States can be prepared.

The value of the contributions was equal to about one-third (33.5 per-

cent) of the assistance payments made to all cases receiving contributions from an absent father.

In the aggregate, more than two-fifths (42.8 percent) of the amount of support ordered by courts or agreed to after negotiation with the father by law-enforcement officials was paid in the study month. More than two-thirds (68.3 percent) of the amount of support agreed to after negotiation with the father by the agency or by other means was also paid in the study month.

The full amount of the support order or agreement was paid in 46.9 percent of the applicable cases, and less than the full amount was paid in the others; in 43.6 percent, no support was paid.

Characteristics of Noncontributing Fathers

The study shows that the typical noncontributing father is one whose paternity has not been established, whose whereabouts is unknown, and who is not subject to a support order or agreement.

—65.9 percent did not have their paternity determined, either by formal or informal means. These were the cases in which either paternity was alleged but not admitted or the identity of the father was not alleged.

—67.9 percent had unknown whereabouts.

—91.4 percent were not subject to a support order or agreement.

No doubt, there are some noncontributing fathers from whom contributions might be obtained if they could be located and if their paternity were established. It would be incorrect to infer, however, that if these noncontributing fathers could be located their contribution rate would become as great as the contribution rate of fathers whose whereabouts is presently known. Paternity would probably be more difficult to establish in these cases and support orders or agreements harder to obtain.

Fathers Who Returned to Family

To supplement the information reported on families receiving aid to dependent children in the summer

of 1955 because of the estrangement of the father, the State agencies administering aid to dependent children were asked to submit a report on each case closed in a consecutive 2-month period (not later than September and October 1955) because an absent father returned home or because of increased support from an absent father. The States submitted data on 2,893 closings, including 1,820 cases closed because an absent father returned home and 1,073 closed because of increased support from an absent father.³ It is believed that the true number of closings for these reasons was greater than the reported totals.

Because the data reported probably represent an incomplete count, they are not necessarily representative of all closings of the specified types. The nature and extent of the bias resulting from the incomplete reporting, however, are not known and cannot be measured.

Since schedule C was used to record the data on cases closed because an absent father returned home, such cases are referred to as C cases.

Duration of fathers' absence.—In more than three-fourths of the C cases (78.4 percent) the returning father was absent from the family less than 2 years; in 31.9 percent of the cases the absence lasted less than 6 months, and in 24.5 percent it lasted 6-12 months. In more than two-fifths (42.7 percent) of the C cases the father's recent estrangement was not the first.

When the data on the duration of absence of the returning fathers are compared with similar data for the active cases, it is evident that a father who has been absent for a short time is much more likely to return home than one who has been gone a long time.

Length of time on assistance rolls.—Related to the short duration of most of the fathers' absences is the short stay on the assistance rolls for most of the cases in which the father returned home. In more than 7 out of 10 cases (70.9 percent) the family received aid to dependent children for less than a year before the assistance payment was discontinued.

Previous discontinuance of assistance.—In more than 7 out of 10 cases (72.3 percent) the period of assistance terminated by the father's return home represented the first time that the family had received assistance. In 486 cases—26.7 percent of all C cases—the family had received assistance on a previous occasion. In seven-tenths of these 486 cases, the family's previous period on the assistance rolls had also been terminated by the father's return home from a period of estrangement. These data point to the desirability of continuing to offer social services to families of returning fathers in order to strengthen the prospects that the family reconciliation may continue.

Agency contact with father.—In more than three-fifths of the C cases (61.4 percent) the father lived in the same State as the family before his return home, and in 43.9 percent he lived in the same county as the family.

The local agency had had some contact with the father before his return home in 56.6 percent of the cases where the father had been living in the same county as the family. By keeping in touch with an absent father and discussing with him the welfare of his family, a public assistance agency can often help to make the chance of the father's returning home greater than it might otherwise be.

Support order or agreement.—Of the 1,820 returning fathers, 675 or 37.1 percent were subject to a support order or agreement before returning home; there were almost 2 support orders for every agreement.

In more than 7 out of every 10 of these C cases (71.9 percent) the order or agreement was less than a year old, and in half the cases it was less than 6 months old. On the average, the orders and agreements in the cases of returning fathers were of much shorter duration than those in the active cases continuing to receive assistance. The short lapse of time that occurred in so many cases between the making of a support order or agreement and the father's return home suggests the possibility that, at least in some cases, there may have been a causal connection between the two events.

³ Nevada was the only State not reporting; see footnote 1.

The returning fathers tended to have larger amounts specified in their support orders or agreements than did the fathers in the active cases continuing to receive aid to dependent children. The average monthly amount was at least \$75.43, which was significantly greater than the average in the *A* cases and greater still than in the *B* cases.

Contributions before father's return.—About a third (33.8 percent) of the returning fathers had made one or more contributions to their families in the 6 months before their return home, and 21.6 percent had made some contribution in the month immediately before their return.

Effect of return home on family economic status.—When an estranged father returns home, there is no assurance that he will stay there. One factor that could militate against his remaining at home would be a worsening of the family's economic situation if his income is not sufficient to replace the loss of the assistance payment. Two questions related to this factor were therefore asked about the *C* cases: Was the family income after the last assistance payment greater than the family income from assistance and other sources in the month before the father returned home? Was the family income after the last assistance payment greater than the family requirements, as measured by agency standards?

In response to the first question it was reported that in more than a third of the cases (34.3 percent) the family income was greater after discontinuance of assistance than it was before the father's return but that in 13.5 percent it was not greater. Both percentages grossly underestimate the true proportions since in 52.2 percent of the cases no definite answer was given.

In response to the second question, the family income was reported as greater than the family's requirements in about a third of the cases, but for 1 case out of 8 the family income was not greater than the family requirements after discontinuance of the assistance payment. The true proportion in each of these classifications is much greater but cannot be reliably estimated because of the large number of cases (54.6 per-

cent) in which a definite answer was not obtained.

The 223 cases for whom it was reported that the family income after discontinuance of assistance was not greater than the family's requirements were grouped according to whether or not other assistance was granted to make up for the family's unmet need. Other assistance was granted to more than a third (36.3 percent), other assistance was not granted to half the cases (49.8 percent), and for the balance no definite answer was provided.

Although economic security cannot guarantee family stability, the absence of economic security endangers it. A serious question can be raised as to the soundness of social policy under which all assistance is withdrawn from a family immediately upon a father's return home and the family, in some instances, must try to live on an income that is even lower than its requirements as measured by the modest standards of public assistance agencies.

Fathers Who Increased Support

In a 2-month period in 1955, 1,073 cases receiving aid to dependent children were reported as discontinued because of increased support from an absent father who continued to be estranged from the mother of his children.⁴ The true number of closings for this reason was undoubtedly greater than the reported total, but it cannot be reliably estimated.

Schedule D was used to record the data on cases closed because of increased support; they are referred to here as *D* cases.

Duration of father's absence.—In more than half the *D* cases, the father's current absence from the family had lasted for less than 2 years when the assistance payment was discontinued, in 28.3 percent the absence had lasted for less than a year, and in 23.3 percent it lasted 1-2 years. On the average, the father's absence was much shorter in the *D* cases than in the active cases continuing to receive assistance.

In at least 31.9 percent of the *D* cases, the father's current absence

was not his first period of estrangement from the family.

Length of time on assistance rolls.—The typical *D* case received assistance for only a short time. In two-thirds of the cases the family received aid to dependent children for a continuous period of less than a year before the payment was discontinued.

Father's whereabouts and agency contact with him.—In about 7 out of 10 *D* cases the absent father lived in the same State as his family and in 54.7 percent in the same county.

The local agency granting aid to dependent children or another public assistance agency had contacted the absent father some time during the 6 months before the closing of the assistance case in about half (50.8 percent) of all the *D* cases and in 58.3 percent when the father lived in the same county as the family. Contacts with the absent father were much more frequent in the *D* cases than in the active cases continuing to receive assistance and no doubt were sometimes instrumental in bringing about the discontinuance of assistance.

Support order or agreement.—Support had been ordered or agreed to in 88.2 percent of the *D* cases. Support orders outnumbered agreements 2 to 1—a much smaller ratio than in the cases continuing to receive assistance. The average amount of support ordered or agreed to was at least \$82.08 a month, which was considerably higher than in the active cases. The support orders or agreements were typically of very short duration. In almost 8 out of 10 cases the support order or agreement was less than a year old at the time the assistance payment was discontinued.

Contributions.—In the month of the last assistance payment, more than three-fourths (77.7 percent) of the *D* families received some contribution from the absent father. The other cases consisted of those in which no contribution was received in the month of the last payment (13.3 percent) and those in which the amount of contribution, if any, was unknown (8.9 percent).

Even if no contribution were received in the month of the last assistance payment, the case could be

⁴ Nevada was the only State not reporting; see footnote 1.

closed because of an agency's expectation that in the next month the amount of support received from the absent father, plus any other income the family might have, would be sufficient to wipe out the family's need for assistance. If this expectation should not be realized, the family would be free to reapply for assistance, and its eligibility would be re-determined on the basis of its actual income and resources at the time of application. In some agencies, however, the amount of a court order is treated as income to the family even though there may be no assurance that the family is actually receiving the amount of support ordered. The average monthly contribution in the cases receiving contributions was at least \$63.40.

Previous discontinuance of assistance.—In 7 out of 10 D cases the family had been receiving aid to dependent children for the first time, and in a few cases (1.2 percent) it was not known whether aid to dependent children had been previously received and discontinued. In the remaining 28.3 percent (304 cases) the family had received aid to dependent children on another occasion; the reasons the cases had been closed are of interest. For more than two-fifths of this group the reason for the earlier discontinuance and the present reason were the same: the absent father increased his support to the family but did not return home. The remaining cases were evenly divided between those closed because the father had on a previous

occasion returned home from a period of estrangement and those closed for some other but unspecified reason.

These data, combined with the previously reported data showing to what extent the father's current period of absence was not the first such absence, suggest that, in a substantial number of cases closed because of increased support from an absent father, the case may not remain closed indefinitely and that the family may need assistance again at some later date.

Conclusion

In the summer of 1955, 323,600 families, representing 53.2 percent of the total caseload in aid to dependent children, received assistance because of estrangement of the father. The total included 185,500 families (with 527,400 children) where the father was currently or previously married to the mother of the children receiving aid to dependent children and 138,100 families (with 308,800 children) where the father was never married to the mother.

The growth of the absent-father problem in aid to dependent children reflects primarily an increase in the number of broken families in the population. To a lesser extent, it reflects some increase in the proportion of broken families receiving aid to dependent children. The higher recipient rate stems partly from the fact that the income of broken families has failed to rise along with the income of other families and partly from the fact that when needed im-

provements in assistance standards are made, some broken families with marginal income become newly eligible for assistance. An additional factor is the large increase in the number of nonwhite illegitimate children, who typically stay with their mothers or other relatives and are seldom adopted.

A high assistance caseload of divorced, separated, deserted, and unmarried mothers and their children is likely to continue so long as the present rates for broken families and for children born out of wedlock continue. Substantial reductions in the caseload cannot be expected since it is unlikely that many more mothers in broken families will (under normal circumstances) obtain employment or that many more absent fathers will support their families.

By providing a minimum of economic security for families whose needs cannot be met by a mother's earnings or father's contributions, aid to dependent children at least mitigates the worst economic effects of marital estrangement and assures the children a greater opportunity to develop into useful and responsible citizens than they would otherwise have. At the same time the cost of the program is reduced by the substantial efforts made by public assistance agencies, often working cooperatively with law-enforcement officials, to bring about family reconciliations, to strengthen family relationships, to obtain support from fathers who continue to be estranged, and to locate those whose whereabouts is unknown.

Voluntary Agency Expenditures for Health and Welfare From Philanthropic Contributions, 1930-55

by THOMAS KARTER*

THE amount of private expenditures for social welfare purposes has become a subject of widespread interest in recent years. Although estimates of total expenditures made by voluntary health and welfare agencies are not available, the amounts spent from philanthropic contributions—a major source of income for voluntary agencies—have been estimated and are presented in this article.

During 1955, individuals and corporations in the United States contributed an estimated \$5,900 million for religious and philanthropic purposes. It is estimated that living donors gave \$5,100 million and corporations \$400 million and that \$400 million came from bequests (table 1). Of the total, about \$1,925 was contributed for health and welfare purposes.

In this article only the financial contributions made to, or expenditures from contributions received by, established health and welfare agencies are considered.¹ The data and discussion thus relate only to the activities of organized agencies and do not include other items—certainly important aspects of national generosity—whose dollar value it is impossible to estimate. Among these other items are foodstuffs, clothing and equipment, cash contributions not made through organized agencies to needy persons in this country and abroad, and the countless hours of unpaid services given each year by members of religious and secular agencies to promote the health and welfare of the Nation.

Total Philanthropic Giving

The total of \$5,900 million estimated to have been contributed in

* Office of the Commissioner, Division of Program Research.

¹ Throughout the article, the terms "contributions" and "expenditures" are used synonymously.

1955 for religious and philanthropic purposes represents a slightly greater share of the gross national product than the \$1,189 million contributed in 1930. The 1955 total was equivalent to 1.5 percent of the national product, and the total contributed in 1930 was equal to 1.3 percent of the national product in that year.

Contributions from individuals for all religious and philanthropic purposes amounted to an estimated \$5,100 million in 1955. Individual taxpayers were permitted to deduct for income-tax purposes the amount of their contributions up to 30 percent of adjusted gross income in 1955. The first 20 percent could be deducted if the contribution was made to any of the estimated 38,000 national and local religious, educational, health, welfare, and other tax-exempt charitable organizations certified by the Internal Revenue Service. The other 10 percent could be deducted only if the contribution was made to religious organizations, tax-exempt educational institutions, and tax-exempt hospitals. The total of \$5,100 million represented about 2 percent of aggregate adjusted gross income, as defined for income-tax purposes.

During the past 25 years there has been a slight increase in the share of total personal income that has been contributed by individuals for religious and philanthropic purposes. The \$5,100 million contributed in

1955 represented 1.67 percent of personal income (according to the Department of Commerce data), compared with 1.21 percent in 1930 (\$931 million) and 1.36 percent in 1940 (\$1,068 million).

The most recent data from the Internal Revenue Service on corporate contributions show that in 1954 these contributions amounted to \$314 million. Corporate profits before taxes, as reported by the Department of Commerce, increased from \$33.5 billion in 1954 to \$42.5 billion in 1955. It is assumed, for the purposes of these estimates, that corporate contributions showed a corresponding increase in 1955 and amounted to approximately \$400 million.

Beginning in 1936, corporations have been permitted to deduct up to 5 percent of net income before taxes for philanthropic contributions. Since then, corporate contributions have amounted to \$4.1 billion or about 0.8 percent of net profits before taxes. The peak in corporate philanthropy, in dollars, was reached in 1953. In that year corporations contributed \$495 million, which represented 1.25 percent of net profits before taxes. Contributions also represented 1.25 percent of net profits before taxes in 1945; excess profit taxes were in effect in both 1953 and 1945.

Philanthropic and religious bequests may have amounted to about \$400 million in 1955. Each year the Internal Revenue Service prepares

Table 1.—*Contributions for philanthropic purposes, by source, selected years 1930-55*

Source of contributions	[In millions]					
	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955 ¹
Total	\$1,189	\$849	\$1,219	\$3,229	\$4,406	\$5,900
Living donors	931	715	1,068	2,771	4,908	5,100
Corporations	35	28	38	216	252	490
Bequests	223	196	143	192	216	400

¹ Estimates by the Division of Program Research, based on methods outlined in source for earlier years. Source: See text, pp. 17-18.

Table 2.—*Expenditures by religious organizations from philanthropic contributions, by purpose, selected years 1930-55*¹

Purpose	[In millions]					
	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955
Total	\$875	\$574	\$627	\$1,158	\$1,963	\$3,100
Current operating expenditures ²	590	464	478	912	1,176	1,836
Church construction	135	28	59	26	409	734
Church-supported health and welfare	105	60	65	150	260	380
Welfare services	80	45	50	115	200	290
Hospitals, clinics, and other medical services	25	15	15	35	60	90
Foreign relief and foreign missions	45	22	25	70	118	150

¹ Estimates by the Division of Program Research based on source data, except that data for total contributions for 1930, 1935, and 1940 and for church construction are taken directly from sources listed.

² Salaries, maintenance, etc. Includes expenditures for church-supported education.

Source: See text, p. 18.

data on bequests. The data for 1954 show contributions amounting to \$355 million, of which 26 percent was contributed to educational, scientific, and literary institutions, 9 percent to religious organizations, and 65 percent for all other charitable purposes.

Religious Organizations

The principal recipients of voluntary contributions are religious agencies. It is estimated that in 1955 they received about \$3,100 million, or 53 percent of all contributions made in the United States. Contributions—or expenditures from contributions—for all church-supported health and welfare activities were estimated at approximately \$380 million (table 2), or about 11 percent of total contributions to religious organizations.

In the years since World War II, contributions to religious organizations have been increasing, not only in amount but also as a percentage of personal income. The \$1,158 million contributed to religious organizations in 1945 represented 0.67 percent of personal income. Similar contributions in 1955 amounted to \$3,100 million and represented 1.00 percent of personal income.

Welfare

Approximately \$1,150 million was expended from philanthropic contributions for welfare purposes in 1955, nearly six times the \$200 million contributed for such purposes in 1940 (table 3). Total personal income increased less than fourfold during the same period.

It is not possible to make a detailed and exact comparison of public expenditures and philanthropically fi-

nanced expenditures for welfare purposes, but some general comparisons are possible. In 1955 public assistance expenditures amounted to \$2,981 million, public recreation expenditures to \$730 million, and expenditures for other welfare services—such as institutional care, school lunch, vocational rehabilitation, and child welfare programs—amounted to \$1,027 million. The combined total of \$4,738 million was more than four times the amount spent for welfare from philanthropic contributions in 1955.²

The part played by philanthropy in the field of welfare has changed considerably during the past 25 years. Before the depression of the thirties, the principal role of philanthropically financed voluntary welfare agencies was to provide cash assistance to needy persons. Today the voluntary agencies provide relatively little cash assistance. Any payments made are generally for special, nonrecurring purposes—to meet unusually heavy medical costs, for example, or to aid needy persons while their status at public welfare agencies is being clarified. The main emphasis of the voluntary agencies today is on providing a broader range of services, regardless of the recipient's financial status. There is a recognition that anyone may need the services of private agencies, especially when faced with problems that are beyond the individual's capacity to solve—those brought about, for example, by death,

² The definition of welfare regarded as appropriate and used for this comparison is much narrower than the concept of social welfare programs used in other studies prepared in the Division of Program Research.

illness, mental affliction, marital discord, or neglect. More than at any time in the past, middle-income families are turning to private agencies with these problems and are paying, at least in part, for the services they receive.

Voluntary agencies have shown a rapidly growing interest in recreation, group work, and community-wide programs providing constructive leisuretime activities for children, families, the handicapped, and the aged. About \$300 million was contributed to secular agencies for these purposes in 1955—82 percent more than the \$165 million estimated for 1950.

Contributions for the institutional care of adults and for services for the handicapped, sheltered workshops, maternity home care, and other welfare services have also increased more than total contributions, according to surveys made by the United Community Funds and Councils of America.

Contributions to family and child care agencies, however, have remained at about the same level during the past 5 years, which have seen a continuation of the postwar trend in the type of problems brought to family agencies. An increase has been noted in the number of persons seeking the aid of voluntary agencies for noneconomic reasons. The number of children receiving services from private agencies has increased slightly in the past few years. The living arrangements for these children are, however, changing; more are going into adoptive homes, and fewer are going into boarding homes or into institutions for dependent children.

Health

Contributions for health purposes in the United States in 1955 were almost eleven times what they were a decade and a half earlier. Furthermore, during the 15 years the share of the philanthropic dollar going for health purposes more than doubled; the \$71 million contributed in 1940 represented 6 percent of all philanthropic giving, compared with 13 percent in 1955, when \$775 million was contributed. The increase is attributable primarily to the growth in private hospital construction and to

the increase in the number and size of national health agencies.

The \$775 million in contributions represents 6.7 percent of the \$11.6 billion spent by consumers in 1955 for medical care (including expenditures for hospital construction). Comparable expenditures from public funds or under public programs amounted to \$4.7 billion in the fiscal year 1954-55.

Hospital construction.—On the average, total hospital construction in the United States from 1930 through 1945 cost about \$100 million a year; about two-thirds of this cost was financed by State and local governments. Most of the balance (about \$30 million a year) was financed by philanthropic contributions.

Total hospital construction increased sharply after World War II, rising from \$170 million in 1946 to a peak of \$867 million in 1952. One reason for this sharp increase is the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, which authorized, for the first time, Federal financial aid for a nationwide hospital construction program. Private expenditures for hospital construction increased from \$85 million in 1946 to \$351 million in 1955. About half the funds for private hospital construction came from philanthropic contributions.

National health agencies.—National health agencies and the American

Red Cross received an estimated \$290 million in philanthropic contributions in 1955. Of the total, 76.7 percent (\$222 million) was received by the six largest agencies: the American Red Cross—\$94.5 million; the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—\$52.5 million; the American Cancer Society—\$26.1 million; the National Tuberculosis Association—\$25.8 million; the American Heart Association—\$13.6 million; and the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults—\$10.0 million. The balance was raised by the more than 60 other health agencies that solicit funds nationally. Excluded are the amounts raised by local health agencies, associations, societies, and so on that are not affiliated with any national agency and that do not solicit on a national basis; data or estimates on contributions to these agencies are not available.

The total of \$290 million was \$5 million greater than the estimated amount contributed in 1954. Most agencies reported some increase during the year. The largest percentage increase was reported by the National Association for Mental Health; its 1955 contributions amounted to \$2.4 million, or 61 percent more than the amount received in 1954. The American Red Cross reported an increase of \$12.5 million—the result of a special appeal conducted in the fall of 1955 for flood victims, which

brought in \$16.3 million. The American Cancer Society and the American Heart Association reported increases of \$3.4 million (14 percent) and \$2.2 million (19 percent), respectively. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis reported a decline in contributions of \$14.4 million or 22 percent from the amount received in 1954.

The large national health agencies do not participate to any great extent in federated fund-raising drives. Of the \$222 million received in contributions by the six major agencies, only \$38.1 million or 17.1 percent was channeled through united funds or community chests, according to the reports of the United Community Funds and Councils of America.

National health agencies, in addition to providing services and care to individuals and supporting training and educational programs, have also played an increasingly important role in supporting research activities. In 1955 their expenditures for research amounted to more than \$20 million—a third more than in 1954. Cancer research led the way, with \$7.3 million spent by the American Cancer Society and \$0.9 million spent by the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research. Three other agencies spent more than \$1 million each on research: the American Heart Association (\$5.2 million), the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (\$2.7 million), and the Muscular Dystrophy Association (\$1.5 million).

Other Purposes

Philanthropic contributions for education ranked third. The Office of Education reports that \$418 million was contributed during the 1954 school year for higher education in the United States; \$191 million was contributed for educational and general purposes, \$104 million for building funds, \$107 million for endowment funds, and \$17 million for student-aid funds.

The amount contributed for higher education represents the bulk of contributions for this purpose, since only small amounts are contributed to primary and secondary schools. Contributions for higher education probably amounted to about \$475 million in 1955, representing about 8 per-

Table 3.—*Expenditures for health and welfare purposes from philanthropic contributions, by purpose, selected years 1930-55*

[In millions]

Purpose	1930	1935	1940	1945 ¹	1950 ¹	1955 ¹
Total	\$369	\$216	\$271	\$1,155	\$1,440	\$1,925
Health						
Church health services and care	122	51	71	365	590	775
Secular health services and care	25	15	15	35	60	90
Laboratory, immunization, research, health information, and other health services	26	26	38	280	335	465
Hospital in-patient care, clinics, and out-patient care	(2)	(2)	(2)	115	140	230
Nursing services	(2)	(2)	(2)	145	165	200
Hospital construction	71	10	18	39	170	175
Fund-raising and central administrative costs	(2)	(2)	(2)	25	30	45
Welfare	247	165	200	790	850	1,150
Church welfare	80	45	50	115	230	290
Secular welfare services and care	167	120	150	625	600	780
Recreation, informal education, and group work	(2)	(2)	(2)	165	165	300
Family services and specialized care and services for children	(2)	(2)	(2)	320	275	275
Institutional care of adults	(2)	(2)	(2)	65	75	85
Services for handicapped, sheltered workshops, maternity home care, and other welfare services	(2)	(2)	(2)	75	85	120
Fund-raising and central administrative costs	(2)	(2)	(2)	50	50	80

¹ Estimates by the Division of Program Research, based on source data.

² Not available.

Source: See text, p. 18.

cent of all philanthropic contributions.

Small amounts went for other purposes, such as foreign relief (about 2 percent) and museums and libraries.

Federated Fund Raising

Federated fund raising is of greatest importance in the fields of health and welfare. United funds and community chests are the outstanding examples. In 1956, the United Community Funds and Councils of America reported that 1,873 campaigns in the United States raised \$322 million. In 1940, 561 campaigns raised \$86 million.

The growth in federated fund raising has been stimulated by the vast number of nonprofit organizations seeking contributions throughout the year by such methods as personal solicitations, letters, television and radio appeals, entertainment, and prize contests. The Internal Revenue Service estimates that, for 38,000 national and local organizations in the United States, contributions from individuals and corporations would be considered tax-deductible. The Service also estimates that there may be an additional 70,000 organizations that have never applied for tax-exempt status and that are engaged in soliciting contributions.

Direct Public Payments to Voluntary Health and Welfare Agencies

Voluntary health and welfare agencies receive funds from public agencies through lump-sum subsidies or through payment for services on behalf of a particular individual. The United Community Funds and Councils of America has reported that in 1952 voluntary agencies in 15 urban areas spent \$239 million, of which 3.3 percent or \$8 million came from public agencies as lump-sum subsidies. The importance of public funds varied considerably among the different types of agency. Voluntary agencies providing specialized services for children received 12.5 percent of their total income from public funds; private hospitals, 3.0 percent; and voluntary agencies providing recreation, 0.3 percent. Data or estimates are not available on the amounts received by voluntary agencies from public funds

as payments for services on behalf of particular individuals.

Foundations

There are about 5,000 foundations in the United States, with total assets of about \$7.2 billion, that spent approximately \$400 million in 1954. A foundation is defined as a nongovernmental, nonprofit organization having a principal fund of its own, managed by its own trustees or directors, and established to maintain or aid social, educational, charitable, religious, or other activities serving the common welfare. The largest is the Ford Foundation, which in September 1956 had assets with a market value of roughly \$2.8 billion; some foundations, in contrast, have assets of less than \$10,000. The 77 largest foundations own more than three-fourths of the asset value of all foundation assets and account for three-fourths of all expenditures made by foundations.

About three-fourths of the \$400 million spent by all foundations in 1954 came from foundation income; the balance represented current giving by individuals and corporations channeled through foundations. This balance of \$100 million is included in the tables. The expenditures from foundation income are excluded; there is no basis for estimating the distribution of this \$300 million by specified purpose. In the same year an additional \$100 million was contributed by individuals and corporations and added to foundation capital. These amounts are included in the total contributions of \$5.9 billion shown in table 1.

In December 1955 the Ford Foundation allocated \$500 million to be spent, beginning in 1956, as follows: \$210 million, supplementing an earlier \$50 million, to help raise college faculty salaries; \$90 million to strengthen instruction in the Nation's private medical schools; and \$200 million to assist nonprofit hospitals in the improvement of medical services to their communities. It is estimated that the heavy expenditures of the Ford Foundation will raise total foundation expenditures in 1956 to \$600 million.

Foundations play a key role in supporting exploratory research directed

to prevention and cure rather than treatment or relief. The National Science Foundation has estimated that foundation research expenditures in 1953 were roughly \$33 million; 65 percent was for basic research and 35 percent for applied research and development. About 45 percent was for research in the social sciences and 43 percent for research in the medical and in the biological sciences.

No data or estimates on foundations' fields of interest are available. Generally, however, the large foundations concentrate their spending on national and international affairs, including economic development projects abroad; education; international peace and understanding; research projects in agriculture, biology, medicine, the social sciences, the humanities, and public health; and public affairs. The smaller foundations are more concerned with local needs in the fields of health, welfare, religion, and education.

Methodology, Sources, and Limitations of the Data

Current data on total health and welfare expenditures in the United States made from philanthropic contributions are not available. Estimates of total philanthropic contributions are better than the estimates of contributions received by health and welfare agencies. The estimates of expenditures for the separate health and welfare categories should be used essentially as indications of voluntary agencies' major fields of interest in this area.

In the June 1944 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, the Department of Commerce showed expenditures by national and local voluntary health and welfare agencies through 1942. From 1943 through 1952, however, the *Survey of Current Business* combined data for expenditures by national health agencies, national welfare agencies, and foreign relief agencies into one category—"social welfare and foreign relief agencies." Currently, the *Survey* combines this total with religious expenditures and expenditures by political organizations, museums and libraries, and foundations.

For recent years it is therefore

necessary to estimate (1) total philanthropic contributions, (2) the proportion going to religious agencies, and (3) expenditures for health and welfare purposes by secular and religious agencies.

Estimates on total philanthropic contributions in 1930-45 were taken from F. Emerson Andrews, *Philanthropic Giving*, 1950. For 1950, estimates on total contributions came from J. P. Jones, *The American Giver*, 1954; for 1955, the estimates were made by the Division of Program Research, using Andrews' methods. The estimates are based on data from the Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income*, parts I and II.

Data published yearly by the National Council of the Churches of Christ, showing the amounts received by various Protestant denominations, form the basis of the estimates of contributions to religious organizations. For the past 25 years, 14 Protestant denominations have reported yearly contributions. The 1926 and 1936 Censuses of Religious Bodies showed that contributions to these denominations made up nearly half

of all contributions to all religious bodies. The projections of contributions to all religious denominations based on these data have been adjusted for the rates of growth of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish church membership as reported yearly by the National Council of the Churches of Christ.

Estimates of contributions for secular health and welfare purposes combined were obtained from the 1950 Andrews study; for 1955 the ratios in that study were applied to the total estimates for the year. To obtain estimates of contributions for health purposes and for welfare purposes and for the health and welfare categories listed in table 3, reliance was placed primarily on the surveys, *Expenditures for Health and Welfare Service in Selected Urban Areas*, 1952 and 1955, prepared by the United Community Funds and Councils of America. This material was supplemented by data prepared by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the Catholic Charities, and the National Council of the Churches of Christ. The estimates in table 3

cover total expenditures from contributed funds by these agencies for all purposes, including such items as administrative expenses, rent, capital expenditures, and relief payments. Expenditures from public funds and from other receipts, such as payments for services, are excluded. Religious contributions for health and welfare purposes were estimated by applying ratios appearing in *The Yearbook of American Churches* to the estimates of total contributions for all religious purposes. Data on church construction are taken from the table presented each month in the *Monthly Labor Review* (table F).

Data on contributions for educational purposes are from the Office of Education, *Biennial Surveys of Education in the United States*, chapter 4, section 2. Estimates on foundation expenditures are taken from F. Emerson Andrews, *Philanthropic Foundations* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1956). Data on foundation research expenditures came from the National Science Foundation, *Scientific Research Expenditures by the Larger Private Foundations*, 1956.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

(Continued from page 2)

program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Total payments declined \$751,000 in old-age assistance and \$22,000 in aid to the blind.

For the nation as a whole, average payments for the various types of assistance changed relatively little from October to November. The small changes in the national averages reflected slight increases or decreases in a majority of the States, with some noticeable exceptions. In Massachusetts, recent liberalizations, including an adjustment for living costs, contributed to the increases in that State's average payments for old-age assistance (\$4.01) and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (\$6.90). Florida included additional allowances for food and clothing, totaling \$3.75, in the standards of assistance for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled; increases in average payments for these pro-

grams ranged between \$2 and \$3.

When Alaska began making payments equal to the full amount of the budget deficit for families receiving aid to dependent children, the average payment per recipient rose \$4.25. Formerly, the State had applied a 15-percent reduction to the budget deficit.

Alabama reduced further the percentage of need met in the programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and initiated a percentage reduction in the program of aid to the blind. The average payment per recipient dropped \$4.52 in old-age assistance, \$2.34 in aid to dependent children, \$3.47 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and \$3.21 in aid to the blind. Fluctuations in vendor payments accounted for most of the sizable changes in average payments in other States.

● During November unemployment covered by the State programs of

unemployment insurance and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees rose sharply. More initial claims, which represent new unemployment, were filed than in any month since 1949; the total of 1.3 million was 13 percent higher than that in October 1957 and 38 percent higher than that a year earlier. Insured unemployment rose 22 percent to a weekly average of about 1.5 million. This average was about 50 percent higher than that a year earlier; substantial increases (20 percent or more) occurred in all but nine States.

Unemployed workers drawing benefits in an average week numbered 1,146,300—12.4 percent more than the average in October and 44.0 percent greater than that in November 1956. The accompanying increase in benefits paid during the month—3.6 percent from the preceding month and 49.0 percent from November 1956—brought the total to \$136,627,300. The average weekly benefit paid for total unemployment was \$29.44.

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Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-57
(In thousands; data corrected to Jan. 10, 1958)

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance										
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legislation ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹							
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ³	Monthly			Lump-sum ⁷													
						Social Security Act ⁴	Railroad Retirement Act ⁵	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ⁶	Social Security Act	Other ⁸											
Number of beneficiaries																						
1956																						
November	6,606.2	442.8	248.8	2,761.7	2,429.2	215.5	83.9	(12)	37.2	12.0	35.2	796.2	31.0	45.4								
December	6,677.1	443.3	255.9	2,764.7	2,451.0	216.0	85.5	1,179.5	38.3	11.2	32.5	940.6	39.9	53.5								
1957																						
January	6,777.8	444.1	259.0	2,766.4	2,483.6	217.3	85.6	(12)	56.7	12.6	39.8	1,452.5	53.1	75.3								
February	6,878.2	445.3	262.6	2,768.3	2,509.1	217.5	86.3	(12)	48.0	11.9	28.0	1,529.5	61.6	68.6								
March	7,071.6	448.1	265.8	2,773.3	2,535.7	218.7	87.4	1,178.2	61.5	12.6	26.4	1,500.4	61.7	67.9								
April	7,355.9	451.1	268.0	2,782.5	2,572.0	219.6	88.5	(12)	66.5	12.8	26.5	1,310.5	51.1	57.9								
May	7,573.2	453.0	271.0	2,789.3	2,602.5	221.1	90.0	(12)	65.5	13.0	24.2	1,199.4	40.4	49.0								
June	7,710.1	454.7	274.0	2,796.5	2,632.0	221.1	91.3	1,183.7	58.2	12.5	22.2	1,171.6	40.2	39.7								
July	7,911.6	456.1	276.8	2,802.4	2,655.8	221.6	92.5	(12)	52.3	12.4	25.5	1,061.4	41.1	42.0								
August	7,999.7	456.0	279.9	2,807.0	2,678.2	222.2	92.6	(12)	43.2	12.2	33.3	1,021.9	42.7	50.7								
September	8,099.8	458.3	283.1	2,808.5	2,691.6	223.4	93.4	1,175.8	56.5	12.7	33.0	975.0	38.7	42.6								
October	8,207.5	460.9	286.2	2,812.3	2,716.8	224.5	95.0	(12)	61.8	12.8	36.5	1,020.1	28.5	53.4								
November	8,284.9	462.1	289.2	2,817.6	2,741.0	224.8	95.6	(12)	57.4	12.1	34.9	1,146.3	32.2	65.9								
Amount of benefits ¹³																						
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	-----	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267	-----	\$518,700	\$15,961								
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	-----	111,799	13,270	13,943	-----	341,321	14,537								
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	-----	111,193	15,005	14,342	-----	344,084	6,268								
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	-----	116,133	17,843	17,255	-----	79,643	917								
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	-----	144,302	22,034	19,238	-----	62,385	\$4,215								
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	607,830	99,651	1,772	-----	254,238	26,127	23,431	-----	445,866	2,359								
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,298,984	127,933	1,817	-----	333,640	27,851	30,610	-----	1,094,850	1,743,718								
1947	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	-----	382,298	25,460	33,115	-----	\$11,368	776,165								
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	-----	30,843	793,265								
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194								
1950	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653								
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,308	57,337	33,356	26,297	840,411	2,234								
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539								
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,698								
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,566	107,666								
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	355,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672								
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917								
1957	1,035,052	379,451	42,439	36,296	176,610	110,850	11,275	4,508	59,981	11,453	3,951	5,296	177,598	5,572								
January	1,026,267	386,033	42,619	36,950	177,163	112,326	11,309	4,564	6,168	9,608	3,271	3,490	164,860	5,594								
February	1,049,807	398,084	42,958	37,881	177,105	113,903	11,389	4,666	6,149	12,424	3,850	3,698	168,841	5,886								
March	1,057,673	414,809	43,291	38,131	177,205	115,887	11,453	4,719	59,402	13,396	4,475	3,594	154,329	5,155								
April	1,057,617	427,303	43,521	38,823	177,612	117,591	11,506	4,762	59,539	13,082	4,372	3,416	145,657	4,222								
May	1,039,946	435,378	43,714	39,160	176,079	119,259	11,579	4,807	59,025	11,678	3,905	3,003	123,540	3,710								
June	1,071,289	448,954	43,856	39,613	180,180	120,657	11,628	4,874	64,310	10,486	3,804	3,298	130,130	4,539								
July	1,070,527	454,917	43,870	40,376	179,483	121,837	11,678	4,934	64,060	8,606	3,587	4,780	121,333	4,406								
August	1,072,401	461,164	44,111	41,184	179,374	122,847	11,762	5,009	64,033	11,406	3,921	4,783	113,325	3,793								
September	1,118,811	467,923	44,402	41,804	190,917	124,312	11,839	5,117	68,073	12,459	4,311	5,476	131,832	3,014								
October	1,130,180	472,987	44,540	42,058	190,918	125,733	11,879	5,127	68,073	11,672	3,701	4,909	136,627	3,104								
November	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
December	920,583	369,732	42,250	33,975	176,373	107,672	11,164	4,353	58,634	7,492	3,476	4,057	91,700	3,168								
December	940,191	373,581	42,297	35,897	175,459	109,012	11,195	4,411	58,395	7,702	2,634	4,612	104,245	3,883								
1957	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
January	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
February	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
March	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
April	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
May	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
June	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
July	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
August	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
September	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
October	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
November	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								
December	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----								

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated (beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits), and, beginning July 1957, disability benefits to workers aged 50-64. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning Dec. 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly. ⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits; partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans; data for beneficiaries shown as of end of quarter; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs; beginning 1955, data for veterans' programs estimated.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning Jan. 1955, includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers made by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

¹¹ Beginning Sept. 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1955-57

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance				Unemployment Insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹		Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
	Retirement and survivors	Disability ⁶					
Fiscal years:							
1955-56 ⁷	\$6,442,370		\$808,207	\$634,323	\$1,328,722	\$324,656	\$34,043
1956-57	6,539,849	\$337,199	1,171,155	616,020	1,537,127	330,034	77,858
5 months ended:							
November 1955	2,586,192		470,270	263,029	638,043	36,785	8,315
November 1956	2,407,918		776,833	257,498	772,897	4,545	30,020
November 1957	2,596,305		449,554	256,333	780,074	3,724	35,464
1956							
November	606,322		53,677	74,306	208,899	865	10,352
December	248,790		52,326	54,580	12,033	699	7,731
1957							
January	291,274		63,435	21,165	80,086	40,242	386
February	775,301	52,079	45,449	82,796	152,570	269,886	7,133
March	572,293	65,796	66,966	49,861	15,155	10,166	11,402
April	632,911	31,249	45,650	14,939	169,528	1,511	562
May	1,141,249	122,338	67,058	83,134	322,447	1,400	12,048
June	471,013	65,737	53,437	52,047	12,409	1,586	8,577
July	365,844	38,896	51,752	19,359	173,916	754	765
August	829,053	112,664	75,757	83,581	283,805	882	11,065
September	433,600	54,899	102,791	53,858	10,495	623	12,650
October	341,408	34,791	118,472	30,740	116,175	726	810
November	626,400	80,384	100,782	68,796	195,684	739	10,173

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Under the 1956 amendments to title II of the Social Security Act.

³ Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

⁴ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions

from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁵ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁶ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁷ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

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(Continued from page 19)

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Table 3.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Estimated number of employers¹ and workers and amount of earnings in covered employment, for specified periods, 1940-57²

[Data corrected to Dec. 4, 1957. Beginning 1951, annual data include self-employment; quarterly data exclude self-employment and, after 1954, agricultural labor. Beginning 1952, estimates are preliminary]

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages (in thousands)	Workers with taxable earnings ³ during period (in thousands)	Taxable earnings ⁴		All workers in covered employment during period ⁵ (in thousands)	Total earnings in covered employment ⁶	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$35,668	\$1,008
1941	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
1942	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	46,363	58,219	1,256
1943	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	69,653	1,462
1944	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
1945	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
1946	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	48,845	79,290	1,623
1947	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	48,908	92,449	1,890
1948	3,298	49,018	84,122	1,716	49,018	102,255	2,086
1949	3,316	46,796	81,808	1,748	46,796	99,989	2,137
1950	3,345	48,283	87,498	1,812	48,283	109,804	2,274
1951	4,440	58,100	121,000	2,080	58,100	148,000	2,550
1952	4,450	59,600	128,800	2,160	59,600	161,000	2,700
1953	4,350	61,000	136,000	2,230	61,000	173,000	2,840
1954	4,350	59,700	134,000	2,240	59,700	172,000	2,880
1955	5,000	66,000	158,000	2,390	66,000	196,000	2,970
1956	5,100	68,000	174,000	2,560	68,000	218,000	3,210
1948							
January-March	2,588	39,560	23,080	583	39,560	23,923	605
April-June	2,690	40,245	22,708	564	40,245	24,668	609
July-September	2,699	40,585	21,150	521	41,675	25,700	617
October-December	2,661	36,790	17,184	467	41,540	27,964	673
1949							
January-March	2,639	38,162	23,376	613	38,162	24,254	636
April-June	2,693	38,591	22,571	585	38,864	24,570	632
July-September	2,697	38,333	20,160	526	39,601	24,971	631
October-December	2,692	34,529	15,701	455	39,477	26,194	664
1950							
January-March	2,671	37,393	23,490	628	37,393	24,316	650
April-June	2,766	39,264	24,052	613	39,557	26,210	663
July-September	2,768	40,486	22,382	553	41,923	28,165	672
October-December	2,741	35,609	17,574	494	41,792	31,113	744
1951							
January-March	3,552	43,908	30,336	691	43,908	31,000	7,710
April-June	3,658	45,483	30,693	675	45,718	33,000	7,720
July-September	3,635	45,693	27,815	609	46,778	33,000	7,710
October-December	3,638	41,846	22,702	543	46,107	35,000	7,760
1952							
January-March	3,595	45,000	33,159	737	45,000	34,000	7,760
April-June	3,690	46,800	32,627	697	47,000	35,000	7,740
July-September	3,663	46,700	29,166	625	48,100	36,000	7,750
October-December	3,640	42,600	24,067	565	47,900	39,000	7,810
1953							
January-March	3,590	47,000	36,382	774	47,000	37,000	7,790
April-June	3,662	48,300	35,963	745	48,500	39,000	7,800
July-September	3,654	47,800	30,864	646	49,200	39,000	7,790
October-December	3,652	41,400	22,824	551	48,000	41,000	7,850
1954							
January-March	3,629	46,000	35,813	779	46,000	37,000	7,800
April-June	3,726	46,800	35,084	750	47,100	38,000	7,810
July-September	3,715	46,300	30,058	649	48,000	38,000	7,790
October-December	3,748	40,300	22,598	561	47,000	41,060	7,870
1955							
January-March	3,830	46,700	38,053	815	46,700	39,000	7,840
April-June	3,951	48,400	38,776	801	48,600	41,000	7,840
July-September	3,948	49,300	35,621	723	50,500	43,000	7,850
October-December	3,985	44,800	28,054	626	50,000	46,000	7,920
1956							
January-March	3,960	48,500	42,700	7880	48,500	44,000	7,910
April-June	4,060	50,000	42,000	7840	50,500	45,000	7,890
July-September	4,070	51,000	36,600	7720	52,000	46,000	7,880
October-December	4,090	46,000	28,600	7620	51,000	49,000	7,960
1957							
January-March	4,080	53,000	48,000	7910	53,000	49,000	7,920

¹ Annual data represent number of different employers filing returns for year; quarterly data, number of returns for quarter. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

² Excludes joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs.

³ Represents reported workers with taxable earnings. Annual limit on tax-

able earnings was \$3,000 through 1950; for 1951-54, it was \$3,600; beginning 1955, it is \$4,200.

⁴ Excludes earnings in excess of taxable limit.

⁵ Includes workers with earnings in excess of annual taxable limit.

⁶ Includes earnings in excess of annual taxable limit.

⁷ Rounded to nearest \$10.

Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937-57

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets		
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ³	Net total of U.S. Government securities acquired ⁴	Cash balance at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937-November 1957 ⁵	\$51,214,119	\$4,532,005	\$32,104,843	\$1,169,397	\$21,621,070	\$850,814	\$22,471,884
Fiscal year:							
1955-56 ⁵	6,442,370	494,889	5,360,813	124,339	1,462,540	550,078	22,593,109
1956-57 ⁵	6,539,849	560,558	6,514,581	150,057	220,287	765,560	23,028,878
5 months ended:							
November 1955	2,586,192	46,444	2,151,149	53,659	385,490	602,849	21,568,830
November 1956	2,407,018	48,240	2,434,625	58,644	-90,193	602,260	22,555,097
November 1957 ⁵	2,596,305	53,648	3,137,451	69,496	-642,248	850,814	22,471,884
1956							
November	606,322	5,381	488,599	11,997	127,383	602,260	22,555,097
December	248,790	235,215	507,764	12,186	-122,285	688,601	22,519,153
1957							
January	291,274	1,174	527,202	11,027	-243,750	686,560	22,273,371
February	775,301	3,902	535,443	12,826	86,922	830,582	22,504,306
March	572,293	14,969	574,628	13,014	141,534	688,668	22,503,927
April	632,911	20,493	646,696	17,248	-391,059	1,069,188	22,493,388
May	1,141,249	8,088	648,202	12,359	782,195	775,768	22,982,163
June	471,013	228,477	640,021	12,755	56,923	765,560	23,028,878
July	365,844	1,449	625,719	13,907	-293,440	786,705	22,756,545
August	829,053	7,842	608,520	11,578	226,646	776,856	22,973,342
September	433,600	15,399	626,766	13,383	-317,683	903,390	22,782,193
October	341,408	20,329	640,336	17,302	-97,364	704,853	22,486,202
November	626,400	8,629	636,111	13,326	-160,407	850,814	22,471,884
Disability insurance trust fund ⁶							
Cumulative, January-November 1957 ⁵	658,744	1,985	42,364	2,535	567,991	47,839	615,830
Fiscal year 1956-57 ⁵	337,199	1,363	-	1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258
1957							
February	52,079	-	-	433	-	51,641	51,641
March	65,796	-	-	219	109,600	7,618	117,218
April	31,249	-	-	216	32,900	5,752	148,252
May	122,338	-	-	216	108,200	19,674	270,374
June	65,737	1,363	-	216	74,663	11,895	337,258
July	38,806	17	-	245	34,900	15,536	375,837
August	112,664	47	8,528	245	86,737	32,737	479,775
September	54,899	171	9,333	245	29,489	48,741	525,268
October	34,791	148	11,437	248	54,131	17,865	548,523
November	80,384	238	13,067	248	37,371	47,839	615,830

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956.

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November

1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and preparations for construction authorized by P. L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁵ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

⁶ Established under the Social Security Act, as amended in 1956.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 5.—*Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, November 1956–November 1957, and monthly benefits awarded, November 1957*¹

[In thousands; data corrected to Dec. 27, 1957]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's ²		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's		Disability ³	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In current-payment status at end of month:																
1956																
November	9,035.4	\$477,404	5,064.2	\$319,516	1,410.8	\$47,507	1,340.5	\$50,168	891.7	\$44,616	301.5	\$14,244	26.7	\$1,353	-----	-----
December	9,128.1	482,593	5,112.4	322,537	1,433.5	48,326	1,341.0	50,324	913.1	45,780	301.2	14,262	26.9	1,365	-----	-----
1957																
January	9,261.4	490,301	5,184.8	327,386	1,460.6	49,315	1,351.7	50,907	934.2	46,921	302.9	14,390	27.1	1,382	-----	-----
February	9,387.4	498,358	5,254.6	332,736	1,490.3	50,517	1,360.2	51,397	951.6	47,876	303.4	14,443	27.2	1,389	-----	-----
March	9,607.4	511,987	5,390.3	342,050	1,542.9	52,513	1,371.4	51,935	970.3	48,919	304.9	14,568	27.4	1,402	-----	-----
April	9,927.9	530,696	5,584.2	356,245	1,625.2	55,453	1,392.6	52,794	989.5	49,979	308.7	14,807	27.7	1,417	-----	-----
May	10,175.7	544,894	5,734.4	366,472	1,684.1	57,519	1,411.7	53,572	1,006.2	50,904	311.4	14,994	27.9	1,433	-----	-----
June	10,342.1	554,637	5,832.3	373,230	1,719.0	58,749	1,427.4	54,283	1,020.5	51,707	314.9	15,224	28.1	1,445	-----	-----
July	10,567.4	569,611	5,913.0	379,047	1,743.6	59,640	1,440.1	54,862	1,032.9	52,406	318.6	15,470	28.3	1,456	90.9	\$6,730
August	10,678.2	576,754	5,966.8	383,165	1,760.9	60,309	1,448.2	55,281	1,043.8	53,025	320.2	15,585	28.4	1,461	109.9	7,928
September	10,791.5	584,010	6,029.4	387,759	1,778.7	60,986	1,459.2	55,846	1,055.0	53,657	320.5	15,613	28.5	1,471	120.1	8,679
October	10,924.3	592,236	6,098.4	392,769	1,799.9	61,764	1,475.4	56,601	1,068.3	54,414	322.5	15,733	28.7	1,482	131.1	9,473
November	11,025.9	598,720	6,148.7	396,494	1,814.5	62,310	1,487.7	57,228	1,080.6	55,118	325.1	15,895	28.8	1,492	140.5	10,183
Awarded, November 1957	183.4	10,713	86.1	5,992	31.3	1,081	25.7	1,032	18.4	1,008	7.9	452	.3	21	13.7	*1,129

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Beginning January 1957, includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18 and who are dependent children of a deceased or retired worker.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50–64.

⁴ Monthly amount before reduction for a workmen's compensation benefit or another Federal benefit for disability, other than compensation payable by the Veterans Administration for a service-connected disability.

Table 6.—*Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number and average monthly amount of disability insurance benefits¹ in current-payment status, by indication of offset,² and of completely offset benefits in force, at the end of the month, July–November 1957*

[Corrected to Dec. 27, 1957]

Year and month	Benefits in current-payment status								Benefits in force with complete offset	
	Total			Without offset		With partial offset				
	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Average monthly amount before offset	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Average monthly amount before offset		
1957										
July	90,888	\$74.05	\$81.10	81,207	\$80.41	9,681	\$20.65	\$86.84	4,122	\$76.98
August	109,937	72.12	81.36	94,556	80.46	15,381	20.82	86.93	6,797	75.90
September	120,141	72.24	81.35	103,569	80.44	16,572	21.03	87.04	8,442	76.60
October	131,134	72.24	81.32	113,058	80.40	18,076	21.19	87.09	9,575	76.63
November	140,504	72.47	81.33	121,608	80.42	18,896	21.30	87.16	10,388	76.79

¹ Payable to disabled workers aged 50–64.

² A disability insurance benefit payable to a disabled worker who is receiving workmen's compensation benefit or another Federal benefit for disability—

other than compensation payable by the Veterans Administration for a service-connected disability—is reduced by the amount of such benefit.

Table 7.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, November 1957¹

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims ²		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment ³	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ³		Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated		
Total	406,256	1,345,518	428,340	5,964,575	2,152,610	4,814,487	\$136,627,281	1,146,306	4,407,077	\$29.44	
Region I:										5 1,513,067	
Connecticut	6,853	19,702	8,362	106,297	50,233	93,957	3,023,992	22,371	89,165	33.02	
Maine	1,249	10,491	3,474	54,125	26,566	42,454	915,304	10,108	36,144	21.73	
Massachusetts	12,377	57,830	29,962	239,738	113,674	220,296	6,200,063	52,451	177,351	31.23	
New Hampshire	1,048	5,022	2,113	22,495	11,465	17,721	369,768	4,219	14,879	22.54	
Rhode Island	1,303	14,341	7,238	57,652	29,019	52,398	1,406,887	12,476	47,552	14,505	
Vermont	862	2,675	992	13,459	6,358	11,765	282,408	2,801	11,124	24.58	
Region II:										3,585	
New Jersey	8,998	54,974	24,867	299,696	142,685	288,541	9,026,392	68,700	255,102	32.27	
New York	62,158	201,723	88,527	708,363	303,888	608,640	17,961,715	144,914	535,276	31.40	
Puerto Rico	8,583	612	146	5,944	1,740	931	22,724	222	915	24.50	
Virgin Islands	265	4	0	4	0	6	114	1	6	19.00	
Region III:											
Delaware	457	2,433	659	11,220	3,962	11,267	325,461	2,683	10,453	29.66	
District of Columbia	2,745	3,573	856	21,006	7,535	17,113	453,985	4,075	16,757	26.67	
Maryland	5,391	23,735	7,399	85,200	29,409	76,287	2,308,074	18,164	71,038	31.09	
North Carolina	11,250	31,150	14,071	130,475	63,683	115,499	2,213,998	27,500	106,651	19.89	
Pennsylvania	17,103	135,655	45,704	678,209	231,758	524,628	14,764,843	124,911	476,142	29.46	
Virginia	4,979	11,608	3,630	47,688	18,302	36,076	829,461	8,590	34,474	23.39	
West Virginia	1,843	13,124	1,374	63,916	10,610	45,228	1,035,944	10,769	41,251	23.75	
Region IV:										16,158	
Alabama	6,248	16,355	3,317	107,297	26,034	72,971	1,620,520	17,374	70,047	22.53	
Florida	16,203	13,230	4,118	71,634	29,562	51,832	1,202,855	12,341	48,875	23.66	
Georgia	6,965	17,463	6,457	99,952	44,609	84,347	1,922,862	20,083	78,735	23.39	
Mississippi	5,332	12,396	2,918	52,805	18,464	667,776	8,253	31,121	20.97	13,903	
South Carolina	4,839	9,368	2,917	56,451	25,153	47,044	1,014,359	11,201	44,132	21.91	
Tennessee	7,101	21,692	6,919	144,479	54,459	79,477	1,821,347	18,923	74,546	23.46	
Region V:										37,237	
Kentucky	3,299	16,507	3,835	116,213	35,341	90,954	2,208,654	21,656	85,486	24.84	
Michigan	11,181	64,606	11,959	376,814	80,957	314,953	10,952,229	74,989	306,356	35.23	
Ohio	18,525	68,293	14,534	302,652	87,809	231,086	7,269,544	55,020	220,712	32.12	
Region VI:										79,589	
Illinois	14,285	59,863	19,375	255,152	95,217	192,753	5,569,251	45,894	173,680	30.13	
Indiana	5,873	30,872	7,449	130,061	42,875	108,728	3,019,544	25,888	100,438	27.89	
Minnesota	8,086	19,721	3,246	71,526	18,869	61,679	1,651,321	14,685	58,336	27.39	
Wisconsin	6,068	23,586	6,079	94,475	35,139	69,408	2,154,343	16,526	64,161	31.54	
Region VII:										25,799	
Iowa	5,852	8,197	1,600	27,851	10,535	20,133	498,975	4,794	18,219	25.84	
Kansas	6,657	8,287	1,861	32,532	11,189	25,104	686,074	5,977	23,650	27.74	
Missouri	5,712	31,906	12,235	120,071	48,451	89,689	2,018,923	21,355	75,590	24.63	
Nebraska	4,816	4,773	1,123	13,950	6,887	11,385	289,976	2,711	10,747	26.21	
North Dakota	1,807	2,365	234	4,530	902	3,389	87,013	807	2,969	26.73	
South Dakota	1,299	1,689	229	4,037	1,243	2,602	58,407	620	2,251	23.96	
Region VIII:										1,126	
Arkansas	4,512	13,872	3,031	48,712	13,558	27,522	550,477	6,553	24,839	20.61	
Louisiana	6,697	12,454	1,678	46,348	10,035	34,052	745,187	8,108	30,432	22.93	
Oklahoma	9,503	10,591	2,666	50,472	17,104	38,883	952,794	9,258	36,255	25.19	
Texas	39,292	31,760	7,222	141,300	42,861	114,851	2,705,556	27,345	109,081	23.92	
Region IX:										35,112	
Colorado	5,455	6,301	1,104	21,165	6,859	15,537	481,680	3,699	14,476	31.73	
Montana	1,754	6,256	1,034	22,871	5,691	23,838	668,733	5,676	23,838	27.98	
New Mexico	3,082	3,622	399	12,832	1,986	10,825	275,103	2,577	10,078	3,569	
Utah	2,417	4,867	1,006	15,171	4,732	11,042	324,647	2,629	10,200	30.23	
Wyoming	1,195	1,846	335	4,177	1,550	3,304	100,921	787	3,072	31.06	
Region X:										1,372	
Arizona	4,367	6,300	1,250	25,147	7,060	15,899	415,637	3,785	14,974	26.69	
California	27,635	149,869	43,963	590,865	218,684	481,955	14,678,719	114,751	450,147	31.39	
Hawaii	796	3,119	1,509	17,847	9,726	13,179	319,918	3,138	10,284	27.19	
Nevada	1,294	3,773	897	15,445	3,748	14,192	539,117	3,379	13,341	39.58	
Region XI:										3,983	
Alaska	404	3,182	378	16,029	2,118	15,472	573,142	3,684	14,646	37.24	
Idaho	2,324	6,278	1,014	20,156	5,281	14,232	460,419	3,389	13,478	32.85	
Oregon	3,263	25,224	4,025	112,403	30,084	87,855	2,930,780	20,918	82,958	33.87	
Washington	4,654	36,383	7,050	175,666	46,951	136,844	4,019,345	32,582	130,647	29.79	
										46,107	

¹ Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment insurance program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

bined-wage plan.

² Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

³ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 8.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, November 1956–November 1957¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)									
			Recipients		Families																		
			Total ³	Children																			
Number of recipients																							
1956																							
November	2,512,459	608,661	2,238,994	1,706,869	107,193	267,639	290,000	-----	(4)	+0.1	+0.5	+0.3	+0.9	+2.8									
December	2,514,468	616,226	2,270,657	1,731,751	107,483	269,191	305,000	-----	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	+1.6	+5.4									
1957																							
January	2,512,411	623,342	2,298,896	1,753,536	107,531	271,216	334,000	-----	-1	+1.2	(8)	+1.2	+1.2	+9.4									
February	2,509,493	629,847	2,325,867	1,775,169	107,456	273,465	337,000	-----	-1	+1.0	-1	+1.0	+1.0	+9.9									
March	2,509,098	636,713	2,351,251	1,794,489	107,639	276,133	336,000	(4)	+1.1	+1.2	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	-2									
April	2,508,104	642,611	2,376,082	1,814,287	107,974	279,148	325,000	(4)	+1.9	+1.3	+1.1	+1.1	+1.1	-3.3									
May	2,506,394	646,224	2,392,527	1,826,673	108,142	281,865	309,000	-----	-1	+1.6	+1.2	+1.0	+1.0	-4.9									
June	2,503,823	647,208	2,398,693	1,831,925	108,441	283,901	294,000	-----	-1	+1.2	+1.3	+1.2	+1.2	-5.0									
July	2,500,712	644,102	2,391,192	1,826,543	108,667	285,545	290,000	-----	-1	+1.5	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	-1.2									
August	2,498,152	644,953	2,398,768	1,832,615	108,611	285,928	291,000	-----	-1	+1.1	-1	+1.1	+1.1	+1									
September	2,493,890	646,952	2,413,863	1,845,570	108,433	285,709	288,000	-----	-2	+1.3	-2	-1	-1	-0.8									
October	2,495,830	651,482	2,433,476	1,861,772	108,452	287,410	298,000	-----	+1	+1.7	(8)	+1.6	+1.6	+3.3									
November	2,491,514	657,012	2,456,620	1,879,857	108,487	288,942	312,000	-----	-2	+1.8	(8)	+1.5	+1.5	+4.7									
Amount of assistance																							
1956																							
November	\$245,958,000	\$145,133,252	\$56,863,539	\$6,752,514	\$15,659,665	\$15,805,000	+1.0	+0.5	+0.8	+0.6	+1.9	+1.9	+3.3	+3.3									
December	249,777,000	145,810,238	58,571,167	6,787,693	15,834,611	17,133,000	+1.6	+1.6	+3.0	+1.5	+1.1	+1.1	+8.4	+8.4									
1957																							
January	251,794,000	145,158,000	59,345,712	6,792,570	15,861,668	18,985,000	+1.8	-4	+1.3	+1.1	+1.2	+1.2	+10.8	+10.8									
February	253,508,000	145,552,635	60,293,429	6,799,386	16,068,612	18,991,000	+1.7	+1.3	+1.6	+1.1	+1.3	(8)	+1.3	+1.3									
March	256,212,000	146,009,789	61,360,890	6,834,412	16,231,284	19,241,000	+1.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.5	+1.0	+1.0	+1.3	+1.3									
April	257,077,000	146,560,554	62,323,996	6,854,191	16,436,709	18,549,000	+1.3	+1.4	+1.6	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	+3.6	+3.6									
May	256,616,000	146,766,526	62,471,755	6,901,479	16,697,046	17,306,000	-2	+1	+2	+1.7	+1.6	+1.6	+6.7	+6.7									
June	255,479,000	146,870,779	62,467,765	6,925,697	16,778,529	16,140,000	-4	+1	(8)	+1.4	+1.3	+1.3	+6.7	+6.7									
July	255,960,000	147,557,971	62,368,494	6,989,644	16,977,947	16,199,000	+2	+1.5	-2	+1.9	+1.2	+1.2	+4.4	+4.4									
August	256,649,000	147,869,058	62,612,411	6,981,169	16,966,039	16,232,000	+3	+2	+4	-1	-1	-1	+2	+2									
September	256,632,000	147,400,851	63,334,852	6,942,870	16,872,867	16,137,000	(4)	-3	+1.2	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6									
October	263,912,000	151,377,499	65,176,878	7,179,821	17,094,219	17,149,000	+2.8	+2.7	+2.9	+3.4	+1.3	+1.3	+6.3	+6.3									
November	264,789,000	150,626,334	65,697,867	7,157,641	17,294,649	17,842,000	+3	-5	+8	-3	+1.2	+1.2	+4.0	+4.0									

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.

Table 9.—Public assistance: Expenditures for assistance to recipients, by program and by source of funds, fiscal year ended June 30, 1957¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care]

Program	Amount (in thousands) of expenditures from—				Percentage distribution by program				Percentage distribution by source of funds			
	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
Total	\$2,969,195	\$1,505,031	\$1,117,155	\$347,010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.7	37.6	11.7
Special types of public assistance	2,693,082	1,505,031	978,640	209,411	90.7	100.0	87.6	60.3	100.0	55.9	36.3	7.8
Old-age assistance	1,723,362	956,972	660,972	105,928	58.0	63.6	59.2	30.5	100.0	55.5	38.4	6.1
Aid to dependent children	700,268	412,701	214,362	73,205	23.6	27.4	19.2	21.1	100.0	58.9	30.6	10.5
Aid to the blind	80,610	38,563	36,020	6,027	2.7	2.6	3.2	1.7	100.0	47.8	44.7	7.5
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	188,843	97,305	67,286	24,252	6.4	6.5	6.0	7.0	100.0	51.5	35.6	12.8
General assistance	276,113	-----	138,514	137,598	9.3	-----	12.4	39.7	100.0	-----	50.2	49.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. Not comparable with annual data based on monthly series or with amount of Federal grants to the States.

Table 10.—**Public assistance: Expenditures for assistance to recipients, by source of funds and State, fiscal year ended June 30, 1957**¹

[Amounts in thousands]

State (ranked according to percent from Federal funds)	Total assistance including vendor payments for medical care	Vendor payments for medical care		Total including vendor payments for medical care					
				Federal funds		State funds		Local funds	
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$2,969,195	\$288,005	9.7	\$1,505,031	50.7	\$1,117,155	37.6	\$347,010	11.7
Mississippi	33,740	—	—	26,535	78.6	7,049	20.9	156	.5
Tennessee	42,801	—	—	32,423	75.6	8,025	18.7	2,442	5.7
Arkansas	31,965	363	1.1	23,860	74.6	8,105	25.4	—	—
Alabama	62,376	34	.1	46,389	74.4	15,952	25.6	34	.1
South Carolina	25,835	172	.7	19,061	73.8	6,524	25.3	249	1.0
Kentucky	45,216	—	—	32,879	72.7	11,280	24.9	1,057	2.3
Virginia	17,918	108	.6	12,826	71.6	3,099	17.3	1,993	11.1
West Virginia	31,865	1,280	4.0	22,766	71.4	8,680	27.2	419	1.3
North Carolina	49,318	3,260	6.6	35,193	71.4	5,928	12.0	8,196	16.6
Georgia	72,327	—	—	50,993	70.5	17,855	24.7	3,478	4.8
Texas ²	143,355	—	—	99,984	69.7	40,764	28.4	2,607	1.8
Florida ²	61,995	1,838	3.0	42,692	68.9	18,225	29.4	1,078	1.7
Missouri	117,754	109	.1	76,191	64.7	41,373	35.1	189	.2
New Mexico ³	15,038	1,747	11.6	9,680	64.4	4,841	32.2	517	3.4
Vermont ²	5,855	—	—	3,598	61.5	1,582	27.0	675	11.5
Arizona	17,185	—	—	10,368	60.3	6,817	39.7	—	—
Louisiana	126,226	137	.1	74,022	58.6	52,204	41.4	—	—
Maryland	18,726	—	—	10,949	58.5	4,664	24.9	3,114	16.6
South Dakota	10,924	1,327	12.1	6,269	57.4	2,841	26.0	1,814	16.6
District of Columbia	7,463	29	.4	4,224	56.6	3,238	43.4	—	—
Oklahoma	99,202	—	—	54,607	55.0	43,616	44.0	980	1.0
Alaska	3,152	267	8.5	1,723	54.7	1,429	45.3	—	—
Maine ³	15,793	2,103	13.3	8,619	54.6	4,985	31.6	2,189	13.9
Idaho ⁴	9,502	—	—	5,144	54.1	4,324	45.5	34	.4
Nebraska	18,662	2,317	12.4	9,989	53.5	5,722	30.7	2,952	15.8
Delaware	3,558	—	—	1,814	51.0	1,131	31.8	613	17.2
Indiana	38,711	9,609	24.8	19,438	50.2	8,525	22.0	10,748	27.8
Utah	13,490	46	.3	6,730	49.9	6,760	50.1	—	—
Hawaii	6,556	420	6.4	3,254	49.6	3,302	50.4	—	—
Wyoming	4,890	532	10.9	2,317	47.7	1,150	23.7	1,394	28.7
Iowa	46,962	2,666	5.7	22,372	47.6	17,597	37.5	6,904	14.9
Kansas	40,365	4,455	11.0	19,188	47.5	11,584	28.7	9,593	23.8
Pennsylvania	113,173	6,396	5.7	51,961	45.9	61,212	54.1	—	—
Montana	12,917	2,036	15.8	5,862	45.4	3,510	27.2	3,545	27.4
Virgin Islands	317	7	2.1	143	45.1	174	54.9	—	—
California	352,806	4,690	1.3	158,342	44.9	140,659	39.9	53,805	15.3
Ohio	131,755	19,628	14.9	58,988	44.8	66,591	50.5	6,175	4.7
New Hampshire	7,260	1,595	22.0	3,239	44.6	1,951	26.9	2,071	28.5
North Dakota	11,513	2,845	24.7	4,982	43.3	5,000	43.4	1,531	13.3
Nevada ⁴	3,719	953	25.6	1,568	42.2	796	21.4	1,355	36.4
Minnesota	66,922	22,390	33.5	27,325	40.8	18,046	27.0	21,551	32.2
Illinois	161,193	44,063	27.3	64,445	40.0	84,317	52.3	12,431	7.7
Colorado	71,090	2,721	3.8	28,249	39.7	36,600	51.5	6,241	8.8
Rhode Island	16,175	2,031	12.6	6,427	39.7	8,752	54.1	995	6.2
Michigan ⁴	114,206	14,130	12.4	44,664	39.1	46,737	40.9	22,804	20.0
Puerto Rico ⁵	12,664	—	—	4,886	38.6	7,778	61.4	—	—
Connecticut ²	33,906	7,543	22.2	13,070	38.5	18,487	54.5	2,349	6.9
Wisconsin	56,745	11,524	20.3	21,776	38.4	16,899	29.8	18,070	31.8
Massachusetts	132,843	37,060	27.9	50,712	38.2	52,163	39.3	29,968	22.6
New York ⁶	267,495	49,668	18.6	101,368	37.9	84,362	31.5	81,765	30.6
Oregon	31,328	4,558	14.6	11,755	37.5	13,701	43.7	5,872	18.7
Washington	91,110	19,415	21.3	34,036	37.4	57,074	62.6	—	—
New Jersey	41,273	1,933	4.7	15,134	36.7	13,173	31.9	12,966	31.4

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. Not comparable with annual data based on monthly series or with amount of Federal grants to the States.

² Includes estimated data for general assistance.

³ Includes expenditures for medical care program administered by public assistance agency and financed from funds other than those for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally

disabled, or general assistance.

⁴ Data for general assistance incomplete.

⁵ Amount for special types of public assistance less than 50 percent because half of total expenditures exceeded the statutory limitation on the aggregate amount of Federal funds for all programs that can be made available for a fiscal year under legislation in effect during fiscal year 1957.

⁶ Partly estimated.

Table 11.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, November 1957¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total	\$13,353,977	\$3,681,615	\$444,138	\$2,310,836	² \$6,171,000
Alabama	1,750	1,024	—	288	105
Alaska	—	—	—	(3)	420,284
Arkansas	212,833	30,852	8,589	33,243	7,104
California	1,593,906	712,761	81,504	—	82,719
Colorado	—	35,201	2,149	7,786	(5)
Connecticut	292,068	85,290	5,088	67,264	(5)
Delaware	—	—	482	—	—
District of Columbia	464	501	—	272	29
Hawaii	9,168	31,119	609	6,894	(5)
Illinois	2,207,474	343,342	56,320	399,016	⁴ 498,117
Indiana	447,059	96,146	21,660	(3)	⁴ 227,563
Iowa	—	—	—	(3)	⁴ 234,173
Kansas	297,780	60,228	5,299	51,729	34,692
Louisiana	185,788	6,292	3,517	36,087	4,230
Maine	72,564	14,313	2,862	10,008	⁴ 83,315
Massachusetts	1,605,483	141,797	16,274	305,763	130,770
Michigan	404,280	60,030	10,452	18,828	193,145
Minnesota	534,942	113,473	16,036	8,174	317,352
Montana	—	—	749	—	⁴ 157,869
Nebraska	115,034	1,882	12,531	8,656	⁴ 91,342
Nevada	15,384	—	768	(3)	71,400
New Hampshire	84,301	13,805	2,756	10,078	(5)
New Jersey	211,985	26,227	1,656	45,076	137,373
New Mexico	59,642	50,554	2,020	11,374	6,734
New York	1,569,013	874,373	62,691	801,482	(5)
North Carolina	65,857	33,935	2,712	35,225	⁴ 210,866
North Dakota	88,202	23,474	206	20,462	⁴ 14,817
Ohio	546,000	11,852	21,226	23,141	972,507
Oklahoma	562,392	206,142	11,592	46,872	(5)
Oregon	319,127	20,972	3,700	63,322	71,942
Pennsylvania	293,060	191,159	64,931	101,116	109,353
Rhode Island	66,474	54,027	738	22,980	⁴ 35,961
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	⁴ 13,942
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	113,970
Utah	52,998	36,642	1,242	10,554	20
Virgin Islands	164	64	6	27	83
Virginia	—	—	—	—	⁴ 10,090
Washington	910,275	191,612	9,717	108,409	143,473
West Virginia	80,433	69,785	3,125	21,964	⁴ 11,524
Wisconsin	416,783	137,368	10,270	30,804	248,556
Wyoming	31,284	5,313	601	3,942	⁴ 17,423

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and re-

porting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

(Continued from page 21)

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Table 12.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, November 1957¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per family)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ²	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ²	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ²	Vendor payments for medical care ²
Total, 53 States ⁴	\$60.46	\$55.26	\$5.36	\$99.99	\$94.45	\$5.60	\$65.98	\$61.98	\$4.09	\$59.86	\$52.15	\$8.00
Alabama	38.15	38.14	.08	32.77	32.72	.05	—	—	—	32.50	32.48	.08
Arkansas	45.44	41.70	3.78	60.23	56.27	4.04	51.26	47.06	4.20	35.79	31.02	4.84
California	82.84	76.84	6.00	155.94	142.79	13.15	105.23	99.23	6.00	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	121.79	116.11	5.68	72.78	65.98	6.80	59.40	57.93	1.48
Connecticut	93.94	74.94	19.00	140.81	125.81	15.00	90.09	74.09	16.00	113.57	81.57	32.00
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.54	70.76	1.78	—	—	—
District of Columbia	55.74	55.59	.15	123.82	123.61	.20	—	—	—	66.32	66.21	.11
Hawaii	51.55	45.71	5.85	116.31	104.83	11.48	62.09	55.01	7.08	63.47	57.54	5.93
Illinois	68.07	43.93	26.20	147.44	134.35	13.14	72.51	56.65	17.07	82.32	53.10	30.55
Indiana	56.01	42.13	14.08	99.82	89.90	10.15	68.78	56.86	11.92	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kansas	72.12	63.20	9.37	122.08	110.83	11.95	77.87	69.71	8.49	76.67	65.17	12.20
Louisiana	63.02	61.64	1.49	82.49	82.40	.28	73.13	71.76	1.46	49.59	47.26	2.43
Maine	55.77	49.77	6.00	93.38	90.38	3.00	60.64	54.64	6.00	62.95	53.99	9.00
Massachusetts	98.99	80.81	18.66	156.12	145.41	11.09	110.03	102.02	8.27	121.26	90.64	32.65
Michigan	66.26	60.36	5.93	134.39	131.59	2.80	74.85	68.95	5.90	82.14	76.23	5.98
Minnesota	77.71	66.88	10.83	136.43	122.95	13.70	89.65	75.79	13.86	60.89	56.52	4.72
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.69	68.82	1.87	—	—	—
Nebraska	59.69	53.02	6.84	98.89	98.22	.67	75.05	62.73	12.91	60.88	54.55	6.37
Nevada	67.67	61.66	6.01	—	—	—	98.65	92.60	6.05	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire	68.09	52.73	15.39	142.81	127.90	15.05	72.00	60.71	11.30	88.25	58.25	30.17
New Jersey	80.24	69.29	10.96	140.80	137.47	3.33	77.07	75.23	1.83	90.59	81.22	9.58
New Mexico	53.06	47.16	5.90	95.56	87.90	7.66	55.99	50.82	5.17	55.25	49.26	5.99
New York	90.44	74.70	17.29	153.89	139.64	14.77	96.76	83.24	14.80	93.74	74.51	21.01
North Carolina	36.37	35.09	1.28	69.82	68.26	1.56	45.55	45.00	.55	41.63	39.31	2.32
North Dakota	76.32	65.06	11.45	136.05	122.14	14.51	62.87	60.45	2.42	90.56	70.46	20.75
Ohio	64.45	58.61	5.84	95.92	95.30	.62	62.39	56.68	5.70	54.65	52.09	2.56
Oklahoma	72.74	66.76	5.98	99.38	86.62	12.76	86.78	80.77	6.01	79.53	73.48	6.05
Oregon	76.85	59.20	17.68	137.98	133.13	4.95	84.27	72.22	12.29	85.37	69.11	16.37
Pennsylvania	52.16	46.27	5.89	116.92	110.94	5.98	63.17	59.50	3.67	60.17	52.75	7.41
Rhode Island	70.69	61.75	9.00	121.46	108.10	13.36	72.64	66.64	6.00	77.85	65.92	12.00
Utah	65.40	59.44	5.96	129.82	116.95	12.87	71.89	66.19	5.70	71.41	65.52	5.89
Virgin Islands	18.54	18.34	.26	35.03	34.79	.24	(*)	(*)	(*)	20.14	19.89	.25
Washington	91.29	75.09	16.36	150.66	131.36	19.46	99.19	86.99	12.54	103.15	83.86	19.66
West Virginia	33.92	30.26	3.66	86.63	82.74	3.89	37.21	34.40	2.82	36.03	33.22	2.82
Wisconsin	70.61	60.08	10.73	156.54	138.55	18.12	76.32	66.55	9.89	111.56	87.03	24.88
Wyoming	70.00	61.63	8.36	128.82	120.23	8.58	73.63	64.66	8.97	69.93	62.15	7.78

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 13-16 for average payments for States not making vendor payments for medical care.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 48 States with programs in operation.

⁵ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁶ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

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Table 13.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1957¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	October 1957 in—		November 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,491,514	\$150,626,334	\$60.46	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	+3.8
Ala.	104,802	3,998,511	38.15	-1	-10.7	+2.3	-7
Alaska	1,560	\$9,209	63.60	+1	-3	-3.6	+5.0
Ariz.	14,207	787,530	55.43	+1	+1	+7	+3
Ark.	56,248	2,555,962	45.44	+4	+1.7	+1.6	+28.5
Calif.	265,651	22,006,666	\$82.84	+2	-1.8	(*)	+10.2
Colo. ³	52,320	4,277,950	81.77	(*)	-1	-6	-14.8
Conn.	15,372	1,444,009	93.94	-6	+5	-4.9	-6
Del.	1,610	79,260	49.23	-1.1	-1.3	+8	+9
D. C.	3,091	172,301	55.74	-2	-4	+3.1	+8.9
Fla.	69,269	3,758,754	54.26	-2	+5.0	+3	+7.2
Ga.	98,702	4,246,516	43.02	-1	(*)	+5	+1.5
Hawaii	1,568	80,835	51.55	-4	+4	-1.3	+16.0
Idaho	8,185	495,732	60.57	-1	-1	-1.7	-1.8
Ill.	84,269	5,736,463	68.07	-8	-2	-5.3	+4.1
Ind.	31,751	1,778,289	56.01	-5	-3	-5.7	-1.1
Iowa	38,030	2,559,424	67.30	-4	-2	-3.4	-4.5
Kans.	31,772	2,291,309	72.12	-3	+7	-3.8	-1.2
Ky.	58,525	2,260,188	38.62	-3	-4	+7	+6
La.	124,986	7,876,803	63.02	(*)	-3	+1.7	+1.3
Maine	12,094	674,498	55.77	+9	+1.0	+2.8	+9.5
Md.	9,749	503,541	51.65	-5	-4	-3.4	+2.4
Mass.	86,042	8,517,664	98.99	-3	+3.9	+6	+17.4
Mich.	68,139	4,514,966	66.26	-1	(*)	-2.8	+4.5
Minn.	49,383	3,837,593	77.71	-2	-8	-1.9	+6.9
Miss.	81,509	2,318,396	28.44	-2	-3	+11.6	+10.0
Mo.	125,119	6,823,770	54.54	-3	-2	-2.2	-2.5
Mont.	8,155	504,885	61.91	-1	-1	-4.1	-1.3
Nebr.	16,824	1,004,220	59.69	-5	+4	-2.5	+10.0
Nev.	2,558	173,104	67.67	0	-2	-2	+4.7
N. H.	5,477	372,905	68.09	-1	+3	-4.7	-6
N. J.	19,348	1,552,572	80.24	-4	-3	-1.1	+1.8
N. Mex.	10,115	536,669	53.06	+2	+3	+9.4	+10.3
N. Y.	90,735	8,206,064	90.44	-4	-1	-4.3	(*)
N. C.	51,451	1,871,515	36.37	-3	(*)	-5	+6.5
N. Dak.	7,700	587,688	76.32	-9	-6.9	-3.2	-2.1
Ohio	93,415	6,020,858	64.45	-3	-4	-3.6	-2.5
Okl.	94,104	6,844,820	72.74	-2	-3	-7	+8.3
Oreg.	18,050	1,387,095	76.85	+2	-4	-2	+4.9
Pa.	49,788	2,596,745	52.16	-6	+3.6	-4.4	-1.7
P. R.	42,225	341,266	8.08	-4	-3	-1.6	-2
R. I.	7,386	522,101	70.69	-6	-1	-4.9	+1.8
S. C.	36,522	1,367,459	37.44	-3	-1	-3.2	-1.5
S. Dak.	9,983	490,660	49.15	-3	-1	-2.6	+14.3
Tenn.	57,706	2,127,756	36.87	-2	+3	-3.7	+3.0
Tex.	223,943	10,111,110	45.15	(*)	(*)	(*)	+7
Utah	8,892	581,566	65.40	-5	+5	-3.6	+3.5
Vt.	6,360	321,499	50.55	-3	-3	-3.9	-2.7
V. I.	640	11,863	18.54	-3	-6	-4.5	-4.2
Va.	15,983	566,673	35.45	-4	-4	-2.6	+7.9
Wash.	55,628	5,078,086	91.29	-2	-5	-6	+7.5
W. Va.	21,972	745,287	33.92	-3	+4	-4.1	+2.0
Wis.	38,859	2,743,807	70.61	-5	-10	-4.6	+2.3
Wyo.	3,742	261,922	70.00	-2	+3.1	-3.1	+9.2

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,151 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$355,127 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ In addition, supplemental payments of \$5,027 from general assistance funds were made to 37 recipients.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 14.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1957¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	October 1957 in—		November 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	108,487	\$7,157,641	\$65.98	(*)	-0.3	+1.2	+6.0
Ala.	1,668	59,110	35.44	-0.1	-8.4	-2.0	+16.3
Alaska	83	5,703	68.71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ariz.	820	52,754	64.33	-1	-3	+2.9	+2.5
Ark.	2,044	104,785	51.26	-6	-8	-6	+21.5
Calif. ³	13,584	1,429,443	105.23	+1	-4	+1.9	+16.7
Colo.	316	23,000	72.78	+3	+7	-1.9	+7.6
Conn.	318	28,649	90.09	+1.0	-2.1	-4.2	-15.6
Del.	271	19,658	72.54	+3.4	+3.9	+20.4	+27.8
D. C.	247	15,669	63.44	0	-1.4	-7.1	-2.4
Fla.	2,506	146,492	58.46	-1	+3.4	-2.3	+4.3
Ga.	3,452	165,861	48.05	-3	-5	-7	-2
Hawaii	86	5,340	62.09	(*)	(*)	-14.0	+4
Idaho	176	11,721	66.60	-1.7	-6	-4.9	-7.5
Ill.	3,299	239,197	72.51	-8	-5	-4.8	+3
Ind.	1,817	124,968	68.78	+2	+3.0	-1	+8.3
Iowa	1,476	121,838	82.55	+5	(*)	-9	-2
Kans.	624	48,589	77.87	-2	+3	+5	+1.8
Ky.	3,263	129,986	39.84	+1	(*)	+2.1	+2.3
La.	2,411	176,307	73.13	+7	(*)	+11.1	+0.2
Maine	477	28,925	60.64	-1.0	-8	-7.0	-4
Md.	467	26,699	57.17	+1.1	+1.7	+9	+4.6
Mass.	1,969	216,645	110.03	+8	-2.1	+3.7	+9.8
Mich.	1,772	132,630	74.85	-5	+2	-1	+8.0
Minn.	1,157	103,720	89.65	+1.0	-7	-1.2	+5.1
Miss.	5,194	201,025	38.70	+1.5	+1.4	+27.2	+26.7
Mo. ⁴	5,142	308,520	60.00	-3	-3	+2.8	+2.8
Mont.	400	28,277	70.69	-1.0	-2	-4.1	+4
Nebr.	971	72,874	75.05	-7	-2.5	+11.4	+27.5
Nev.	127	12,528	98.65	+1.6	+1.4	+8.5	+37.6
N. H.	244	17,569	72.00	-1.6	-7	-3.2	+6
N. J.	904	69,668	77.07	+1	+7	-2.8	-1
N. Mex.	391	21,891	55.99	-1.3	-1.3	+1.0	+1.4
N. Y.	4,236	409,882	96.76	+3	+6	-1.7	+2.3
N. C.	4,903	223,331	45.55	+5	+1	-1	+1.6
N. Dak.	110	6,916	62.87	-1.8	-1.9	-6.8	-2.2
Ohio	3,723	232,262	62.39	0	-3.6	-3.0	-4.1
Okl.	1,930	167,483	86.78	+2	-6	-1.3	+5.2
Oreg.	301	25,365	84.27	-1.0	-5	-7.4	-4.5
Pa. ⁵	17,710	1,118,678	63.17	-1	+7	+2.0	+2.8
P. R.	1,785	14,360	8.04	+2	+3	+4.5	+5.3
R. I.	123	8,935	72.64	-8	+1.6	-19.1	-20.2
S. C.	1,756	73,372	41.78	-1	-2	-1.6	-1.4
S. Dak.	184	9,048	49.17	-3.2	-3.3	-8.0	-3.7
Tenn.	2,957	122,426	41.40	0	+1	-4.2	-1.3
Tex.	6,477	318,131	49.12	-1	(*)	-1.8	-1.3
Utah	218	15,672	71.89	-9	-2.0	-2.7	+4.3
Vt.	136	7,305	53.71	+7	-1.1	+7	+5.6
V. I.	22	462	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Va.	1,251	51,680	41.31	-6	-1.1	-2.6	+4.6
Wash. ³	775	76,872	99.19	-4	-4.7	-1.1	(*)
W. Va.	1,109	41,271	37.21	-8	-3	-5.3	-2.8
Wis.	1,038	79,216	76.32	-5	-8.4	-4.9	-1.0
Wyo.	67	4,933	73.63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$37,711 to 329 recipients; Missouri, \$38,479 to 629 recipients; Pennsylvania, \$628,487 to 10,421 recipients; and Washington, \$37 to 1 recipient.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 15.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1957* ¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		October 1957 in—		November 1956 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total	657,012	2,456,620	1,879,857	\$65,697,867	\$99.99	\$26.74	+0.8	+0.8	+7.9	+15.5
Alabama	21,471	84,606	65,537	703,598	32.77	8.32	+.6	-21.4	+7.3	+24.9
Alaska	1,227	4,172	3,058	119,988	97.79	28.76	-1.0	+16.0	-7.7	+4.8
Arizona	5,488	21,198	16,256	546,078	99.50	25.76	+1.0	+.6	+10.9	+13.6
Arkansas	7,630	28,989	22,687	459,564	60.23	15.85	-1.0	+3.0	+3.8	+12.3
California	54,201	193,992	150,397	8,452,303	155.94	43.57	+2.0	+1.5	+9.3	+28.9
Colorado	6,199	24,063	18,706	754,971	121.79	31.37	+1.0	+1.5	+6.3	+15.6
Connecticut	5,686	18,383	13,697	800,633	140.81	43.55	+.6	+1.1	+7.8	+6.9
Delaware	1,486	5,557	4,245	129,003	86.81	23.21	+2.5	+1.6	+22.3	+20.7
District of Columbia	2,750	11,913	9,314	340,496	123.82	28.58	+1.9	+2.4	+26.0	+47.4
Florida	23,182	83,738	64,538	1,368,206	59.02	16.34	+.4	+.4	+6.6	+1
Georgia	14,609	54,168	41,551	1,205,358	82.51	22.25	+1.1	+1.4	+2.8	+2.9
Hawaii	2,711	10,596	8,480	315,317	116.31	29.76	-.5	-.5	-4.3	+17.6
Idaho	1,741	6,396	4,718	243,484	139.85	38.07	+1	+3	+2.8	+4.7
Illinois	26,125	106,170	81,460	3,852,000	147.44	36.28	-.6	-.2	+5.2	+9.2
Indiana	9,475	34,123	25,495	945,840	99.82	27.72	+.5	+.9	+7.1	+11.5
Iowa	7,370	26,809	19,983	862,732	117.06	32.18	+.3	+.4	+4.3	+3.0
Kansas	5,039	18,546	14,420	615,161	122.08	33.17	+1.3	+2.3	+7.8	+8.9
Kentucky	19,472	70,867	53,464	1,392,143	71.49	19.64	+.4	+.2	+4.5	+4.6
Louisiana	22,778	90,957	70,042	1,878,991	82.49	20.66	+1.2	(³)	+14.2	+22.9
Maine	4,771	16,584	12,217	445,530	93.38	26.87	+1.9	+1.6	+8.5	+13.5
Maryland	6,746	27,818	21,752	679,363	100.71	24.42	+.7	+.3	+6.6	+8.9
Massachusetts	12,781	43,588	32,328	1,995,426	156.12	45.78	+.8	+1.7	+2.5	+16.6
Michigan	21,473	76,961	56,731	2,885,688	134.39	37.50	+.3	+4	+11.2	+19.0
Minnesota	8,282	28,227	21,785	1,129,919	136.43	40.03	-.2	-.1	+3.2	+10.6
Mississippi	14,632	54,833	43,214	413,934	28.29	7.55	+1.3	+1.6	+22.9	+24.8
Missouri	22,183	82,189	61,955	1,942,269	87.56	23.63	+1.2	+1.7	+13.5	+26.3
Montana	2,091	7,514	5,829	244,203	116.79	32.50	+.1	-.7	+.7	+5.8
Nebraska	2,819	10,433	7,880	278,775	98.89	26.72	+.4	+.4	+3.1	+3.3
Nevada	694	2,292	1,752	61,601	88.76	26.88	+2.4	+3.2	+28.0	+22.0
New Hampshire	917	3,465	2,611	130,957	142.81	37.79	+.2	+4	-.2	+3.7
New Jersey	7,880	26,452	20,071	1,109,526	140.80	41.94	+1.8	+3.0	+16.7	+33.3
New Mexico	6,598	24,481	18,620	630,520	95.56	25.76	-.3	-.6	+7.9	+10.5
New York	59,215	225,478	168,334	9,112,605	153.89	40.41	+.9	+.8	+9.5	+16.7
North Carolina	21,716	84,838	65,323	1,516,272	69.82	17.87	+1.0	+2.7	+11.7	+18.7
North Dakota	1,618	5,982	4,608	220,123	136.05	36.80	0	-.6	-.7	+9.2
Ohio	19,103	74,409	56,965	1,832,289	95.92	24.62	+1.2	+1.6	+7.6	+9.9
Oklahoma	16,159	55,615	42,181	1,605,904	99.38	28.88	(³)	-.6	+3.3	+22.1
Oregon	4,241	15,632	11,855	585,165	137.98	37.43	+4.6	+3.6	+26.1	+26.9
Pennsylvania	31,953	125,286	95,578	3,735,906	116.92	29.82	+1.1	+3.1	+11.2	+13.2
Puerto Rico	45,760	164,363	131,646	609,803	13.33	3.71	+.5	+.8	+10.1	+37.2
Rhode Island	4,043	14,340	10,671	491,063	121.46	34.24	+2.5	+2.8	+17.1	+22.1
South Carolina	8,665	33,946	26,575	477,969	55.16	14.08	+1.0	+.9	+8.4	+7.7
South Dakota	2,913	9,059	7,545	258,596	88.77	25.97	+.5	+2	+5.0	+10.8
Tennessee	18,771	68,617	51,548	1,240,360	66.08	18.08	+1	+4	-2.1	+3.1
Texas	23,568	96,978	73,693	1,670,962	70.90	17.23	+1.3	+1.2	+7.8	+8.6
Utah	2,847	9,959	7,389	369,588	129.82	37.11	+1.4	+3.2	+2.5	+17.3
Vermont	1,046	3,657	2,757	95,079	90.90	26.00	-7	-9	+1.2	+3.7
Virgin Islands	262	1,006	840	9,178	35.03	9.12	-1.9	-2.4	+6.5	+8.7
Virginia	8,622	34,413	26,947	627,867	72.82	18.25	+1	-1	-1.2	+4.4
Washington	9,848	34,290	25,518	1,483,703	150.66	43.27	+2.5	+2.1	+12.0	+30.3
West Virginia	17,955	68,318	53,037	1,555,402	86.63	22.77	+.4	+.9	+.7	+2.6
Wisconsin	7,581	27,261	20,390	1,186,718	156.54	43.53	+.5	+1	-3.2	+2.5
Wyoming	619	2,193	1,664	79,738	128.82	36.36	+.7	+4.3	+2.8	+11.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ In addition, supplemental payments were made from general assistance funds to an unknown number of families.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 16.—*Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1957*¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	October 1957 in—		November 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	288,942	\$17,294,649	\$59.86	+0.5	+1.2	+8.0	+10.4
Ala.	12,678	412,041	32.50	—1	—9.8	+4.4	+27.1
Ark.	6,872	245,916	35.79	+6	+5.1	+10.1	+23.7
Calif.	102	6,843	67.09	(²)	(²)		
Colo.	5,278	313,538	59.40	+2	+1.9	+2.0	+2.5
Conn.	2,102	238,719	113.57	—1	+6	—3.5	—13.7
Del.	304	19,229	63.25	—1.6	—1.3	—18.1	—14.5
D. C.	2,485	164,809	66.32	+6	+1.0	+3.5	+10.4
Fla.	6,026	349,922	58.07	+1.4	+5.1	+48.3	+54.2
Ga.	14,099	658,953	46.74	+1.2	+1.2	+10.4	+10.5
Hawaii	1,162	73,756	63.47	0	—2	—9.4	+6.9
Idaho	928	59,465	64.08	0	+1	+1.8	—1.9
Ill.	13,060	1,075,109	82.32	—6	+1	+31.5	+37.2
Kans.	4,240	325,063	76.67	+5	+2.0	+5.6	+7.5
Ky.	6,127	233,152	38.05	+6.7	+6.8	(²)	
La.	14,827	735,339	49.59	+1.0	+2	+4.3	+10.0
Maine	1,112	69,996	62.95	+3	—3	+43.1	+47.6
Md.	5,049	296,754	58.77	+4	+5	—1	+2.5
Mass.	9,364	1,135,481	121.26	—9	+5.1	—18.0	—7.2
Mich.	3,147	258,489	82.14	+2.3	+1.5	+17.2	+18.5
Minn.	1,731	105,395	60.89	+1.8	+2.8	+22.0	+29.1
Miss.	5,646	108,710	19.25	+1.8	+2.9	+43.5	+12.4
Mo.	14,758	834,213	56.53	+3	+3	+7.7	+6.5
Mont.	1,450	98,654	68.04	+3	+1	—6	+1
Nebr.	1,359	82,735	60.88	—6	+1.8	+14.6	+23.6
N. H.	334	29,474	88.25	+6	—1	+9.2	+7.9
N. J.	4,808	435,565	90.59	(²)	—1	+10.1	+9.6
N. Mex.	1,900	104,966	55.25	—4	+1	+8.3	+9.7
N. Y.	38,145	3,575,590	93.74	—6	+1.3	—3.3	—5
N. C.	15,183	632,105	41.63	+3	+4	+10.2	+17.4
N. Dak.	986	89,297	90.56	—1.3	—7.9	+3	+14.1
Ohio	9,028	549,754	54.65	+4	+3.4	+3.0	+4.9
Okl.	7,746	616,044	79.53	+7	+6	+11.2	+49.5
Oreg.	3,869	330,285	85.37	+2.8	+1	+15.6	+13.4
Pa.	13,641	820,740	60.17	+1.1	+4.9	+6.1	+6.8
P. R.	20,837	182,266	8.75	—2	—5	+1.3	+1.8
R. I.	1,915	149,092	77.85	+5.0	+4.3	+16.1	+15.4
S. C.	7,673	266,414	34.72	—1	(²)	—1.8	—2.3
S. Dak.	939	47,560	50.65	+2	+9	+14.4	+20.2
Tenn.	4,533	182,469	40.25	+1.9	+1.9	+44.7	+49.0
Tex.	542	25,621	47.27	+51.4	+50.3		

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 recipients.

³ Not computed; September 1956 first month of operation.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to an unknown number of recipients.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 17.—*General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, November 1957*¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	October 1957 in—		November 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	312,000	\$17,842,000	\$57.21	+4.7	+4.0	+7.7	+12.9
Ala.	90	1,125	12.50	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Alaska	179	12,296	68.69	+17.0	+21.9	+18.5	+37.3
Ariz.	2,296	99,761	43.45	+2.7	+7	+16.4	+16.0
Ark.	302	3,927	13.00	—3.5	—3.8	—20.7	—26.1
Calif.	32,060	1,688,831	52.68	+4.3	+2.8	+14.6	+16.1
Colo.	1,543	63,569	41.20	+18.1	+29.8	—8.0	—11.1
Conn.	13,656	238,054	65.11	+3.6	+8.6	+32.2	+44.7
Del.	1,454	87,049	59.87	+7.7	+8.7	+47.8	+53.2
D. C.	828	55,363	66.86	+2.7	+2.1	+41.3	+54.4
Fla.	5,200	93,000					
Ga.	2,277	52,470	23.04	+3.1	+1.0	+3.5	+10.4
Hawaii	1,283	78,878	61.48	+1.5	+1.6	—13.1	+2.1
Ill.	29,631	2,223,023	75.02	+6.4	+1.6	+3.0	+7.1
Ind.	14,453	498,825	34.51	+6.6	+12.1	+15.2	+15.1
Iowa	3,685	129,482	34.05	+6.3	+6.8	—7.2	—5.3
Kans.	1,884	101,361	53.80	+9.2	+7.7	+1.1	—1.3
Ky.	3,021	106,381	35.21	+7.6	+11.5	+24.3	+39.6
La.	9,615	422,295	43.92	(²)	—1.6	+9.7	+12.2
Maine	2,410	91,435	37.94	+14.7	+10.3	(²)	(²)
Md.	1,987	114,960	57.86	—6	+8	—9	+4.4
Mass.	8,845	543,271	61.42	+3.0	—7	—8.3	—5.2
Mich.	23,336	1,939,447	83.11	+5.0	+9	+23.6	+33.9
Minn.	5,960	367,142	61.60	+7.9	+8.1	+2.4	+5.3
Miss.	925	13,166	14.23	—3.8	—2.9	+3.5	+5.9
Mo.	6,672	327,446	49.08	—3	—9	—4	—1
Mont.	784	29,110	37.13	+28.7	+35.3	+17.4	+30.7
Nebr.	1,169	46,459	39.74	+5.8	—9	—13.1	—11.5
Nev.	330	10,900					
N. H.	989	49,034	49.58	+4.4	+9.0	+13.5	+12.8
N. J.	7,788	681,636	87.52	+3.7	+7	+17.6	+27.8
N. Mex.	455	16,610	36.51	+4.4	+5.0	+30.7	+63.3
N. Y.	26,023	2,187,247	84.05	+4.1	+4.5	+10.8	+19.7
N. C.	2,612	58,845	22.53	+3.0	+3.8	—5	—4.0
N. Dak.	382	16,558	43.35	+31.3	+32.5	—2.8	—7.7
Ohio	29,796	1,679,970	56.38	+4.3	+5.0	+11.5	+21.2
Okla.	7,121	95,458	13.41	+4.3	—7.7	—8.6	—24.1
Oreg.	14,700	291,769					
Pa.	21,750	1,419,283	65.25	+1.8	+6.0	—7	—3.0
P. R.	1,887	12,593	6.67	+18.9	+18.7	+110.6	+28.6
R. I.	3,343	225,693	67.51	+3.6	+3.3	+2.2	+5.4
S. C.	1,480	34,313	23.18	+1.5	+2	—11.4	—12.4
S. Dak.	981	34,215	34.88	+2.9	+7.4	—10.2	—6.3
Tenn.	2,400	43,504	18.13	+9.1	+10.0	+23.2	+23.9
Tex.	9,400	235,000					
Utah	1,586	99,902	62.99	+11.6	+9.4	+2.9	+6.9
Vt.	1,050	49,000					
V. I.	130	2,501	19.24	—2.3	+1	+5.7	+9.4
Va.	1,772	62,559	35.30	+2.8	+1.9	+3.7	+4.1
Wash.	12,377	824,599	66.62	+12.7	+8.0	+10.8	+11.1
W. Va.	2,194	73,424	33.47	+3.9	+2.6	—19.5	—18.4
Wis.	7,397	571,737	77.29	+9.8	+10.9	+9.1	+17.3
Wyo.	356	18,158	51.01	+38.0	+48.7	+19.9	+17.7

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

³ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ About 10 percent of this total is estimated.

⁶ Partly estimated.

⁷ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁸ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁹ Not computed; data not comparable.

¹⁰ Estimated.

¹¹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

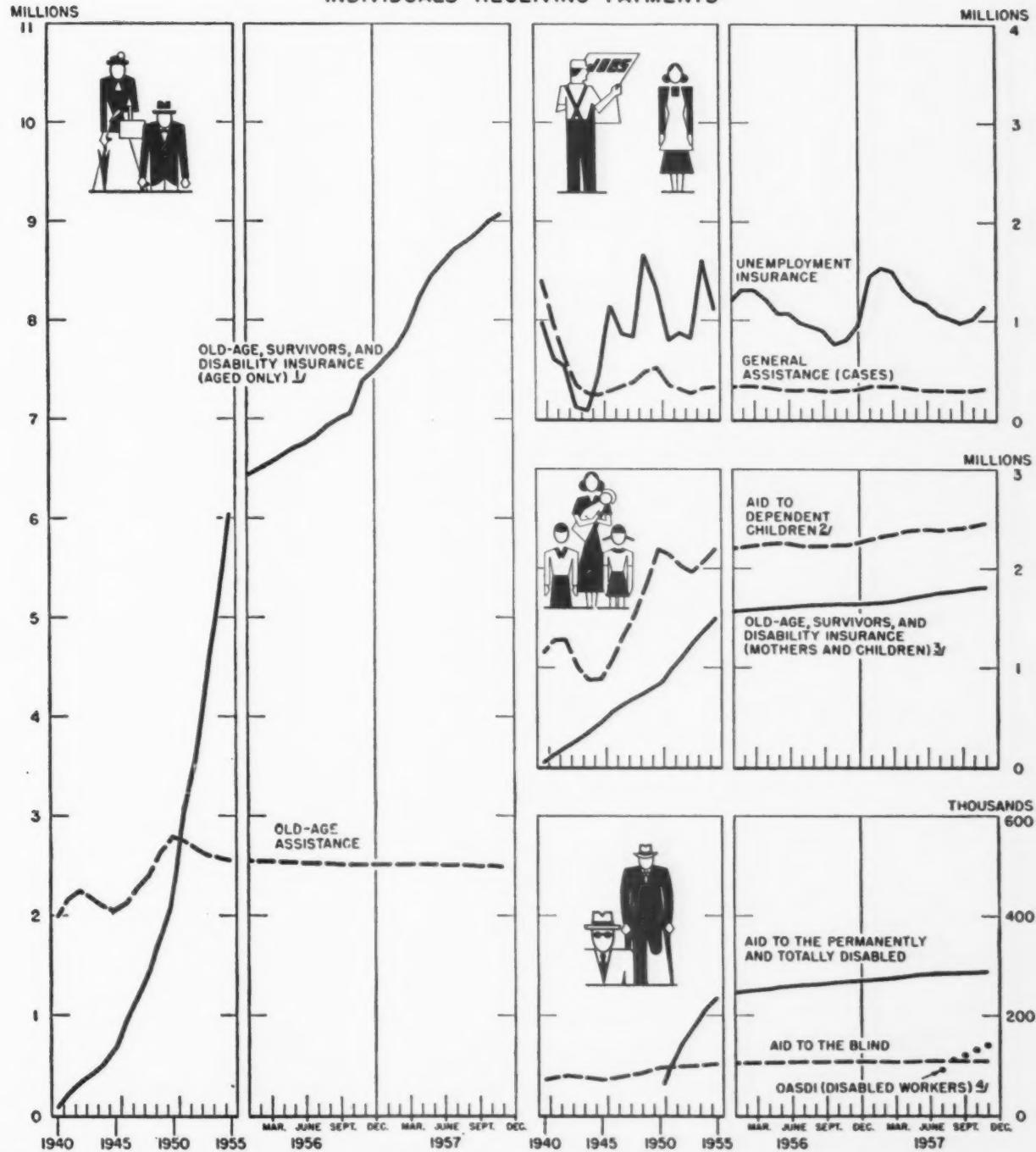
¹² Includes an unknown number of cases and payments representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹³ Includes cases and payments under the general assistance and emergency assistance programs; some cases received assistance under both programs.

¹⁴ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950 includes a small proportion of younger wife beneficiaries with child beneficiaries in their care.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

³ Beginning January 1957, includes some persons receiving "childhood disability" benefits.

⁴ Disabled workers aged 50-64.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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